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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Bill Revising the Neutrality Laws Passed Unanimously.

Credentials of the Tennessee Senator Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Bill Passed.

Readjustment of the Awards to the Captors of the Assassins.

Government Action on the Release of the Fenian Prisoners.

Present Position of the Leading Public Measures.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 26.

POSITION OF IMPORTANT BILLS.

Both Houses have made good progress to-day in the consideration of the public business, though the amount done has not been large, owing chiefly to the fact that there has not been much important public business pressing. There have been a great many private bills called up, but most of them have been choked off because of suspicions that they were of a doubtful character.

The state of the public business to-night is as follows: The Army Bill is still in Committee of Conference. The Tariff Bill was reported from Conference Committee, the Senate receding from its amendment striking out the 13th section, and the House agreeing to the amendment striking out the 9th section. The House refused to agree to the report, and ordered another Committee of Conference. The Deficiency Bill will be finished in the Senate to-night. The Civil Appropriation Bill came from the Senate this afternoon, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the House Bounty Bill was at the same time referred to that Committee with instructions to report it as an amendment. The lobby in favor of this project, which is by no means above suspicion, are pertinacious in their efforts to secure the passage of the scheme. They will sink an appropriation bill by its weight. Rather than have it fail the Committee will report to-morrow morning, and there will probably be a lively contest on it. A similar movement in the Senate failed by a vote of 14 to 22.

The above is all the imperative business before the two Houses.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

The President to-day sent to the House a message in reply to two resolutions of the House, the first requesting him to urge upon the Canadian authorities and also the British Government the release of the Fenian prisoners recently captured in Canada, and the second requesting him to cause the prosecutions instituted in the United States against the Fenians to be discontinued, if not incompatible with the public interests.

THE CAPTURE AWARDS.

The awards for the capture of the assassination conspirators were settled in the House to-day, in a very just manner. The report of the Committee of Claims made by Mr. HOTCHKISS was tomahawked by COLUMBUS DELANO, Chairman of that Committee, who dissented from it and offered a substitute for the bill, which was adopted, giving to Col. CONGER, the brains and the vigor of the capturing party, $15,000. To L. C. BAKER $3,750; the same amount awarded to him by the War Department Commissioners. To Lieut. DOHERTY $5,250, instead of $2,500; and to the privates $1,600 each, instead of $1,000. Other changes were made, which will be shown by the bill. The substitute of Mr. DELANO was adopted by a large majority. The Senate's action is yet necessary.

NEUTRALITY BILL PASSED.

The Fenians received another emphatic indorsement to-day in the vote by which the neutrality bill was passed, which was unanimous. There was no positive opposition to the bill, but a minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations thought the present time inopportune to make such serious changes in the law, but friendship for the Fenians and antipathy to Great Britain pushed the bill through, after an hour or two of speeches from Messrs. BANKS, RAYMOND, CONKLING and PATTERSON.

PARDONS.

The President to-day directed warrants of pardon to be made out and transmitted to him for his signature in favor of twelve persons resident within the limits of the late Confederacy for their criminality in supporting and defending the same. Most of the pardons were for those coming under the first and thirteenth exceptions.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Much to the agreeable disappointment of the Radicals, the President has approved the bill to regulate the manner of electing United States Senators. A veto of this bill was confidently predicted by the Radical fraternity.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the President were the following Postmasters: New-York—J. W. SHELLY, Hornellsville; IZARIAH W. CHEESBRO, Cohoes; ABNER HAGELTINE, Jr., Jamestown; RUFUS L. PAGE, Olean. Massachusetts—J. C. HAVENS, Chicopee. WM. P. JOHNSON is nominated for Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; AMBROSE A. STEVENS is named as Registrar of Land-office, and JOHN C. DEXTER Receiver of Public Moneys at Ionia, Michigan. A large number of nominations for officers in the naval service were also sent to the Senate.

THE NEW ARMY AND NAVY GRADES.

To fill up the vacancies in the United States army, made by reason of the promotion of Gen. GRANT, the President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Major-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN as Lieutenant-General; also Brig.-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK to be Major-General, and Lieut.-Col. O. C. ORD to be Brigadier-General. Admiral D. D. PORTER was nominated as Vice-Admiral, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Admiral FARRAGUT. The Senate confirmed the nominations promptly, without the usual reference to a Committee.

A SERENADE TO GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT was serenaded to-night by the band of the Fifth Cavalry, in honor of his recent military promotion.

THE MISSION TO THE HAGUE.

Gen. DIX declines the mission to the Hague. The President, it is understood, will make another nomination for that mission to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICER.

The New-York Naval Officer is not yet designated, but there is good reason to believe that Gen. SICKLES will be the nominee.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The Capitol to-night was in full blaze of gaslight. Thousands of spectators crowded the galleries, while many persons of both sexes thronged the rotunda and the passage-ways. The closing scenes of Congress are generally attractive, but there was nothing to-night in either branch particularly interesting, the proceedings being of a mere business character, devoid even of lively debate.

A DINNER PARTY TO THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

A dinner party was given this evening by the Secretary of State to the Tennessee delegation. The following is a list of the guests: Senator and Mrs. Patterson, Senator and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Leftwich, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Col. and Mrs. Stokes, Maj. Lewis, Col. Cooper, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Randall, Attorney-General and Mrs. Stanberry, Senator Anthony, Maj.-Gen. Ord, Gov. Parsons, of Alabama; Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi; Mr. Bingham, of Ohio; Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts and Mr. Burleigh, of Dakota.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, July 26.

THE TENNESSEE SENATOR.

The credentials of Mr. PATTERSON, Senator elect from Tennessee, were taken from the table and read.

Mr. SUMNER—I move that these credentials be referred to the Committee of the Judiciary, with a view to inquire whether Mr. PATTERSON can take the oath required by the act of Congress and the rule of the Senate.

Mr. COWAN—Mr. President, I suppose that Mr. PATTERSON will be the best judge of whether he can take the oath or not. The Senate can hardly inquire whether a man can take an oath or not.

Mr. SUMNER—In support of the motion I beg to call attention to the precedent of the Thirty-seventh Congress, second session, in the case of BENJAMIN STARK, Senator elect from Oregon. I have a memorandum here as follows: "When his credentials were presented on Jan. 6, 1862, Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the oath be not administered to him, but that his credentials be referred to the Committee of the Judiciary." It will be remembered the occasion of that motion was, that there was reason to believe that Mr. STARK had expressed disloyal sentiments. The reference to the Judiciary Committee was for an inquiry into the facts. It appears that at a subsequent day, January 10, this motion was agreed to, and on the 7th of February, more than a month after the presentation of the credentials, Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee, made a report with the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That BENJAMIN STARK, of Oregon, appointed Senator by the Governor thereof, is entitled to take the constitutional oath."

And this resolution was amended by adding thereto: "Without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings in the case." And so amended, it was agreed to on the 27th of February, 1862.

The oath was then taken, and Mr. STARK took his seat. Now, Sir, I have been assured, and other Senators have been assured, by more than one gentleman from Tennessee, that Mr. PATTERSON has acted as a judge under the rebel authorities, and that in that capacity he took the oath of allegiance or some equivalent oath to the rebel Government.

In holding office under the rebel Government he has disqualified himself, of course, from holding a seat in this chamber—at least until the existing law of the land has been changed. Under these circumstances, Sir, and following the precedent of the Senate, I have submitted the motion which is now before the body.

Mr. JOHNSON—What is the motion?

The CHAIR (Mr. FOSTER)—The motion is that these credentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to make the inquiries named by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. JOHNSON—I was not fortunate enough to hear what the inquiry was.

Mr. SUMNER—To inquire whether or not he can take the oath required by law.

Mr. JOHNSON—I do not see how the Judiciary Committee can make the inquiry or decide that question. It must be decided by the gentleman for himself, subject to the responsibility of committing perjury.

Mr. SHERMAN—I would inquire if, in the language of the resolution admitting Tennessee, it is not declared that her Senators and Representatives shall be admitted when they take the oath required by law?

Mr. JOHNSON—I was about to ask that same question of the Chair, whether the resolution admitting Tennessee has not that clause in it? My recollection is that it has. It is not denied that Mr. FOWLER and Mr. PATTERSON were duly elected Senators from Tennessee. I consider that question settled.

Mr. HENDERSON handed to Mr. JOHNSON a copy of the Tennessee resolution. Mr. JOHNSON having read it said the concluding words, "on their taking the oath of office," which were in the resolution as it came from the House, were stricken out because they were supposed to be altogether superfluous. They were stricken out under the impression that they were in no way to change the meaning of the resolution. I then supposed the resolution to say that Tennessee is entitled to representation as well as any other State in the Union—they, of course, taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution and the laws. I cannot see what the Judiciary Committee have to do with deciding whether Mr. PATTERSON can take the oath or not. He certainly has the right to take the oath subject to the responsibility of sinning against the law and the Constitution by taking a false oath. If he takes a false oath he can be proceeded against.

Mr. SUMNER—I have already quoted the precedent in the case of BENJAMIN STARK. I think the Senator did not hear it.

Mr. JOHNSON—I recollect it.

Mr. SUMNER—It seems to me to be peculiarly applicable. I take it that the facts are as open as day in the whole case. I suppose there can be no doubt about it. I might appeal to the Senator from Tennessee now on the floor, (Mr. FOWLER,) whom we have all been so happy to welcome to his seat, to state the simple facts of the case. They must be unquestionably within his knowledge. On these facts I should like to have the judgment of the Senate. It seems to me the Senate ought to act intelligently, with its eyes open and knowing what has occurred. If, knowing what has occurred, the Senate thinks the oath of office can be administered at that desk to this gentleman, (Mr. PATTERSON,) it will be so administered; but if, when the facts are all stated to the Senate, it shall be of a contrary opinion, then I presume the Senate will declare in some way that the oath shall not be administered.

Mr. COWAN—This is a motion to refer the credentials of a Senator to the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether he can take a particular oath. Why, Mr. President, if the Judiciary Committee of the Senate can inquire or determine before-hand whether a man can take an oath or not, then what is the use of the oath?

An official oath usually looks forward to swearing the incumbent that he will do a certain thing—for instance, support and maintain the Constitution. This oath is retrospective and requires a man to swear that he has not done certain things.

Now, if we are to inquire beforehand whether he can take this latter oath, then why not inquire whether he can take the former; and, in that aspect, it becomes apparent to everybody that such a motion and such a reference is to do away entirely with the efficiency of the oath of office itself.

I hope that these credentials will not be referred for any such purpose, but that the Senator from Tennessee will be allowed to take his seat on taking the customary oath. As to the precedent in the STARK case, there is no analogy

That was a reference, not to inquire whether Mr. STARK should take the oath or not, but whether he was guilty of certain conduct said to be treasonable, and the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire as to that fact. It is entirely different from this case I trust the motion will not prevail.

Mr. FOWLER, Senator from Tennessee, here rose and said: My colleague (Mr. PATTERSON) authorizes me to say that he is perfectly willing that the course moved by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) shall be taken to satisfy the Senate in regard to the charges made against him.

Mr. HOWARD—I wish simply to say that I understand the applicant (Mr. PATTERSON) to be willing that this investigation shall be made.

Mr. FOWLER—That is the fact. He is not only willing, but he will be perfectly happy to have such an investigation.

Mr. HOWARD—Now that I am up, I would like to say one word. The act of 1862 provides that every person appointed to any civil office, or elected to the Senate or House of Representatives, shall, before entering on the discharge of his duties, take the oath prescribed in that act, and among other facts which the applicant is required to attest in that solid form is this, "that he has never sought or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States;" not only that he has not exercised the functions of such office, but that he has not sought nor exercised it, so stringent is the act of 1862. Now, Sir, I infer from this statute that the applicant in such case is not subject to the taking of this oath, as a mere empty, unmeaning formality. I do not understand that Congress refers to the conscience of the applicant whether he would or could take this oath. I understand the statute to require that in each case the facts required to be sworn to by the applicant shall be true in point of fact. It would be a very idle ceremony, Sir, to require the applicant for an office to take this oath, if he alone were to be the judge of the truth of the facts required by the oath. In short, I hold that under the terms of this oath every individual is in point of law prohibited, as plainly as if the prohibition were communicated in the oath, from holding any office, unless the facts stated in the oath are in point of fact true. I hope, therefore, that the Judiciary Committee, when this case shall come before them, will make full and complete inquiry into all the facts of the case, for the information of the Senate, showing us whether or not this applicant has ever exercised an office under the Confederate Government, or whether he has ever sought to exercise any office, because, if he has ever done one thing or the other, it is plain to my mind that he is prohibited by this statute from taking a seat in this chamber. I understand, Sir—I do not, of course, vouch for the truth of the information—that this gentleman has not only sought a judicial office in the State of Tennessee under the so-called Confederate Government, but he has actually proceeded to exercise the functions of that office, and has acted as a Judge under the authority of the rebel Confederacy. If that should turn out to be the fact, however much I should esteem the character of the applicant, I should feel constrained to vote against his taking a seat in this House.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the best form for the motion of Mr. SUMNER was to put it so that the Committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the qualifications of the Senator elect from Tennessee. He moved to amend the motion in that way.

Mr. SUMNER accepted the amendment.

Mr. GRIMES—It seems to me that this is a very important precedent which we are about to establish, and I call the attention of the Senate specially to it. Two gentlemen appear before us purporting to be Senators from a State which we all recognize as being entitled to representation in this chamber. A member of this body (SUMNER) rises, and without any written declaration on the part of anybody, without making any charges himself, or becoming responsible for any, or introducing the name of a single individual who is willing to become responsible for what is charged, he proposes that the introduction of one of the Senators from Tennessee (PATTERSON) shall be postponed until the question can be determined whether he is qualified for his seat. Heretofore the case has always been that, *prima facie*, a man presenting credentials, was entitled to his seat. If it was afterward discovered that he was not entitled to occupy a seat, it was the duty of the Senate to investigate that question through the Judiciary Committee. If they found that he was not qualified they could so report and reject him. Now, Mr. President, if my colleague or myself should show credentials on the 4th of March next as Senators from Iowa, would it be competent for a gentleman to rise and say that he did not believe I was able to take that oath conscientiously, and, without presenting any charges against me, to require my credentials to be sent to the Committee on the Judiciary—my State to be deprived of its representation until the Judiciary Committee should make a report and the Senate should act upon it? There is no analogy between the Oregon case and this. In that case there were very responsible parties who made declarations to a member of this body charging the Senator from Oregon applying for a seat with the expression of certain treasonable sentiments.

Mr. FESSENDEN—They sent affidavits.

Mr. GRIMES—The Senator says there were affidavits in that case. They were produced here and read in the presence of the Senate, but in this case there does not seem to be anything upon which to base any charges. Now, I have but a very slight acquaintance with Mr. PATTERSON, who is sent here to represent Tennessee—I am not influenced in the slightest degree by personal considerations in this matter—but it seems to me a very grave matter to set such a precedent when it may come home to our own cases in the course of a few years. The State of Tennessee is entitled to representation. If we discover she is represented by a man who ought not to be allowed to sit here or to take the oath of office, let some gentleman make charges against him, and let those charges be referred to the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL took the floor, and in the course of a speech reviewing the case under discussion, took the ground that the circumstances attending it justified the reference of the credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary, to ascertain what truth there was in the charges made against the applicant.

Mr. HENDRICKS quoted from the speech of the late Senator COLLAMER to prove that it was the opinion of that gentleman that the holding an office under a *de facto* Government did not constitute an act of treason; especially was this the case with regard to judicial offices, which gave neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the country.

Mr. HOWARD asked if the enforcement of confiscation laws against Southern Union men was not giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. HENDRICKS said there was no evidence that Mr. PATTERSON had enforced the rebel confiscation laws. He would ask Mr. HOWARD whether Mr. PATTERSON was a State Judge or a Confederate Judge in Tennessee?

Mr. HOWARD said his information was not ample on that point, He submitted to Mr. HENDRICKS that there could be no distinction between the two cases. The State of Tennessee was as much an enemy of the United States as all the insurrectionary States combined, acting under the authority of the Confederate Government.

Mr. HENDRICKS contended that it was not treason in Mr. PATTERSON to hold an office under the State of Tennessee, and spoke at length in favor of that position.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had but very few words to say on this question. He believed it was the loyalty of East Tennessee which saved us in the struggle. He believed, further, that of all men in East Tennessee, there was none who, in his whole course during the rebellion, did more to sustain the loyalty of East Tennessee than the present applicant for a seat. It was true that he held office under the rebel Government, and took the oath of allegiance to it; but he said when he took the oath that he spat upon and scorned it.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that when this question first presented itself he was inclined to vote against Mr. SUMNER's motion. The discussion had, however, given him reason to believe that what he had only heard before as a rumor—that Mr. PATTERSON did at one time take an oath to support the Confederacy. He did not know but that there were circumstances under which this might have been done without disqualifying a man for office; but the mere fact that Mr. PATTERSON had taken that oath was sufficient to justify the reference asked by Mr. SUMNER.

After further discussion by Messrs. CONNESS and DAVIS, the former favoring and the latter opposing a reference, the vote was taken with the following result, Mr. SUMNER having demanded the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, McDougal, Nesmith, Norton, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey—14.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Cragin, Dixon, Fowler, Grimes, Riddle, Saulsbury, Wright, Yates—10.

So the motion was agreed to, and the credentials of Mr. PATTERSON were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into his qualifications for the office of Senator.

PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported House bill to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the port of Calais, in the State of Maine, which was passed and goes to the President.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. HARRIS called up the bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from the State Courts, recently reported from the Judiciary Committee. Passed without amendment and goes to the House.

At 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly after the doors were reopened.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIM.

Mr. NYE called up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to DONAHUE, RYAN & SECOR $180,000 to make good their loss in the contract for building the iron-clad *Camanche*.

It was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1866.

Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment similar to that offered to the Miscellaneous Bill yesterday and defeated, to increase the compensation of the clerks of the State Department 20 per cent.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Pending the consideration of the above Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution for the printing of the official history of the rebellion.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the House amendment thereto was concurred in. It goes to the President.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the Senate, at 4:30 P. M., took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE NEW-YORK APPRAISERS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to the appraisement of merchandise in the port of New-York, made a report which was agreed to. The House recedes from its amendment, which was to fix the salary of the appraisers at $5,000, and the assistant appraisers at $4,000; and the salaries stand as by the Senate proposition, at $4,000 and $3,000.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE reported from the Committee on Territories the House bill to reimburse the Territory of Nebraska for expenses incurred in repelling Indian invasions in 1864. It was passed and goes to the President.

SALARIES.

Consideration of the Deficiency Bill was resumed. The question was on Mr. SUMNER's amendment to increase the pay of State Department clerks 20 per cent.

Mr. MCDOUGAL moved to amend by including also the clerks of the Interior and War Departments, and in the office of the Attorney-General, which was disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER's amendment was disagreed to.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment requesting the Secretary of War to furnish estimates of the cost of fire-proof buildings for the War Department, which was agreed to.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment appropriating $230,300 to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for taking the last census.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend with a proviso that no money should be paid out of this sum to any person who took part in the rebellion. Agreed to.

The amendment as amended was adopted.

THE CHEROKEE DELEGATES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of the delegates from the Southern Cherokee Indians in coming to and returning from Washington to perfect a treaty. Adopted.

CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to substitute for the bill for the payment for horses lost in the army a provision that officers having such claims against the Government shall forward them to the Second Comptroller's Office, to be settled under the provisions of the act of 1789. Adopted.

SALARIES.

Mr. SUMNER renewed in the Senate his amendment to increase the pay of the State Department clerks, rejected in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend the amendment by including the War and Treasury Department clerks.

Mr. SUMNER's amendment was again rejected—yeas 18, nays 18.

The Deficiency Bill was then read three times and passed.

THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Joint resolution respecting the Army of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws and parts of laws enacted since the 4th day of July, 1861, increasing, reorganizing or creating regiments, staff, corps or other organizations of the regular army or in any way affecting the number, rank, pay or emoluments of the general, field, staff and line officers, and enlisted men of the same, be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, and so to remain until otherwise provided by law.

The Senate at 9 P. M. went into Executive session, and at 11 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock this morning.

Several motions to dispense with the reading of the journal were made; but Mr. WENTWORTH objected, and said he would insist on his objection so long as the proposition was pending to vote $5,000 a year to members. He wanted to consume time and defeat that project.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. O'NEILL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution to construe the act to provide for the safety of passengers on steam vessels so as not to apply to boats used exclusively as tugs or tow-boats.

The bill was read three times and passed.

HOMESTEAD LAWS.

Mr. FERRY, on leave, introduced a bill amendatory of the Preëmption and Homestead laws, so as not to exclude from their benefits half-breed or other Indians in Michigan who are disconnected with tribal relations.

The bill was read three times and passed.

STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Mr. RICE, on a suspension of the rules, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Miss MINNIE REAM for a life-size model statue of the late President LINCOLN, to be executed by her, the price not to exceed $10,000.

The bill was read three times and passed.

RELIEF.

Mr. MOREHEAD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of JOHN HASTINGS, late Surveyor and Depository of Public Moneys at Pittsburgh.

The bill was passed.

REFUNDING TAXES.

On motion of Mr. HOGAN, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the refunding of taxes overpaid on estimates of previous years' business, and the bill was brought before the House and passed.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, pending at the adjournment last night, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, the corporation to be designated the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported several amendments changing names of corporators, and making other changes in the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to amend by striking out the names of all members of Congress as corporators, which was agreed to.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, wished to offer an amendment, reserving to Congress the power to fix the rates of charge for freight and passengers, but Mr. PRICE refused to allow it to be offered.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, inquired how much land this bill granted per mile, and in the aggregate.

Mr. PRICE could give no definite answer, but said the grant would be about the same as that of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He added that the Northern Pacific Railroad was not allowed to go further South than the forty-fifth parallel, and as this road would run on the thirty-fifth parallel, there would be a width of three or four hundred miles between each of the three lines, Northern, Central and Southern, so that they would not be competing lines.

The bill was passed, yeas 60, nays 44.

RULES.

The two joint rules prohibiting bills from being sent by either House to the other within the last three days of the session, were on motion of Mr. KUYKENDALL, suspended for the rest of the session.

THE AWARDS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported last Tuesday from the Committee authorizing the payment of the rewards for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and of the assassins of President LINCOLN.

Mr. DELANO offered a substitute favoring the award of Judge HOLT.

Mr. DRIGGS offered an amendment following the award of the War Department in regard to the captors of BOOTH and HAROLD, giving $3,750 to Col. BAKER, $7,500 to Lieut. DOHERTY, $4,000 to each of the detectives; to Sergt. CORBETT and the other sergeants of the party, $2,545; to the corporals, $2,291 09, and to privates, $2,036.

Mr. STEVENS protested against $17,500 being paid to Col. BAKER, a man who, he said, was not out of the city at the time, and who made more money out of the war than any other man.

Mr. DRIGGS added that BAKER was building a large hotel in Lansing, Michigan, as he was informed, out of the money he made in the war.

Mr. HOTCHKISS scoffed at the idea that because Col. BAKER was building a hotel that was an argument against his getting a proper share of the reward.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the evidence furnished by the War Department showed that Col. BAKER had done no service at all.

Mr. HOTCHKISS contradicted that, asserting that the evidence furnished by the War Department gave Col. BAKER the entire credit for having planned, originated and executed the enterprise. He gave equal credit to Lieut.-Col. CONGER for his efforts at the time BOOTH was shot, and said that as BOOTH was dragging himself to the door of the barn with his arms trailing, and evidently intending to surrender, CORBETT, who was then an insane man, and who had since died in a lunatic asylum, thrust his pistol through a crevice of the barn and fired at random, the ball striking BOOTH near the very spot where his murderous ball hit President LINCOLN. CORBETT's version of the transaction was that he fired the shot because Providence directed him, and CONGER came to the conclusion that the best thing to be done was to let the matter pass.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired upon what authority the Committee gave $17,500 to Col. BAKER.

Mr. HOTCHKISS replied that they had to give him the same as CONGER.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired how the Committee arrived at $17,500 for Mr. CONGER.

Mr. HOTCHKISS replied that it was by comparing his services with those of the others of the party.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether in the only kindred application of a principle, the distribution of prize money, there was not a law which gave the commander of an expedition, not being with the expedition, an Admiral commanding a squadron, one-twentieth of the whole prize money; and why instead of giving one-twentieth to BAKER, they recommended his getting nearly one-fourth, namely: $17,500.

Mr. HOTCHKISS replied that he was not a sailor nor a Judge of a prize court, and did not know anything about the rules of prize distribution. The Committee had gone into this matter by the rule of merit, the same as if they had been jurors or referees. He went on to say that a telegram had been shown him from Lieut. DOHERTY saying that a great fraud was being perpetrated, and that he wanted the American Congress to stop the wheels of legislation and wait till he was heard. Lieut. DOHERTY had been before him time and again on the matter, and he had large rolls of documents from him. He wished to avoid saying anything about Lieut. DOHERTY, but he would say now, since DOHERTY had the impudence to say what he did say, that he believed this Lieut. DOHERTY was a downright coward in that expedition. He believed the evidence established that while five men were guarding the tobacco house where BOOTH and HAROLD were, and while CONGER was getting a guard around them, this Lieut. DOHERTY was lying under a shed, and no power of CONGER's could drive him out of it; and now Lieut. DOHERTY came in and claimed that he did the whole work. Referring to the allusion to BAKER's wealth, he said that to-day BAKER was a bankrupt, and that he had never received compensation in proportion to his services.

Mr. DRIGGS denounced the report of the Committee as a great outrage. He admitted that CONGER should get at least $10,000, but he could not understand what influenced the Committee to give nearly one-fourth of the whole amount to Col. BAKER.

Mr. HOTCHKISS wanted the House to take notice that improper influences were charged upon the Committee by the gentleman from Michigan (DRIGGS,) who disclaimed any personal allusion.

Mr. HOTCHKISS remarked that that was like wringing a man's nose and then telling him he meant no personal offence. [Laughter.] He repeated his statement about Lieut. DOHERTY being under the shed.

Mr. DAWES inquired why they proposed to give DOHERTY so much?

Mr. HOTCHKISS replied that they did so in deference to popular clamor.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that he supposed the Committee war superior to any such influence.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE expressed the hope that his colleague's (DRIGGS') amendment would not be adopted, as it did not do justice to Lieut.-Col. CONGER, who had command of the expedition, but whose muster-out of the service was a few days before, and was not known to him then.

After some further discussion the House proceeded to vote. The question was first taken on the amendment offered by Mr. DRIGGS, and it was rejected.

The question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. DELANO, and it was adopted by a large majority. It gives to CONGER $15,000; L. C. BAKER, $3,750; L. B. BAKER, $3,000; Lieut. DOHERTY, $5,259; Major O'BRIENE, $2,000; the detectives, $1,000, and BOSTON CORBETT and each man of the party of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, $1,653.

The bill as amended was passed.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

The House proceeded in the business of the morning hour to the call of Committees for reports.

Mr. BIDWELL, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Horticulture to purchase from TOWNSEND GLOVER a collection of specimens of natural history, models of fruits and vegetables, fungi, &c., and setting apart $10,000 for that purpose. Passed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back adversely the House bill in relation to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Laid on the table.

Also a joint resolution appropriating $39,000 in full of all claims in favor of the Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawattamie Indians of Michigan, arising out of a treaty. Passed.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay certain claims out of the balance of an appropriation for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Indian service in Utah. Passed.

Also, a bill to pay MARTHA A. ESTILL, of California, $3,000 for beef furnished to the Indians by her late husband. Passed.

Also, a bill to pay $8,000 to RICHARD CHENEY, under similar circumstances. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also, the Senate bill, with amendments to the House joint resolution, referring the petition of BENJ. HOLLIDAY to the Court of Claims. Non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

Also, Senate bill to authorize SAMUEL STEVENS, a Stockbridge Indian, to enter and purchase a certain tract of land in the Stockbridge Reservation, Wisconsin. Passed.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, reported back from the same Committee the Senate bill to pay $6,700 to JOHN T. JONES, an Ottawa Indian, for depredations committed by white persons on his property in Kansas Territory. On objection by Mr. WRIGHT, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ROSS, from the same Committee, moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the bill for the relief of the Wyandotte tribe of Indians. Lost.

THE HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Senate joint resolution to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion. The amendment strikes out the words giving authority to revise the official document. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

PRIVATE.

Also the Senate joint resolution to pay CHARLES M. BLAKE a salary as an Army Chaplain from May, 1865, to May, 1866. Passed.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Also House bill to establish and protect national cemeteries. Passed.

COLORADO.

Also House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to settle with the Territory of Colorado for the militia of that Territory employed in the service of the United States in 1864 and 1865. Passed.

RELIEF.

Also, House joint resolution for the relief of the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment of Colored Heavy Artillery, giving them their pay from the time they actually entered into the service as such officers. Passed.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

Also, House joint resolution in relation to brevet appointments and commissions in the United States Army. Passed. It provides that hereafter every brevet appointment or commission conferred upon an officer of the army, shall state for what distinguished act of gallantry or meritorious conduct of the officer the same was conferred, specifying precisely the particular point of gallantry or the meritorious conduct intended to be rewarded by such brevet rank; and the annual army register shall contain hereafter, appended to the name of each officer who has been or may hereafter be brevetted, such particular statement of the act of gallantry or meritorious conduct for which his brevet was granted, and where, and in what department or branch of the service, the service was performed.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Also, Senate resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with Dr. ALEXANDER DUNBAR for the use of his alleged discovery of a mode of treatment of the diseases of horses' feet, and for his services for a year. Passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the same Committee, reported the joint resolution to pay to Mrs. MARY PHELPS, of Missouri, $20,000, to reimburse her for expenditures made by her in raising and equipping troops for the United States in the late rebellion, and for expenditures made in behalf of soldiers of the Union wounded in battle, and of the orphan children of soldiers of the Union. Passed unanimously.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. SCOTT.

Also, joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to contract with HENRY L. BROWN, of Newburgh, N. Y., at a price not exceeding $20,000, for an equestrian statue in bronze of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, to be made of guns captured in Mexico, and to be placed over his grave at West Point. Passed.

Messrs. KETCHUM and ANCONA, from the same Committee, made a number of adverse reports, which were laid on the table.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

The morning hour having expired, the Speaker presented a message from the President, in reply to the House resolutions of the 23d of July, in relation to the Fenian prisoners, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill were taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. STEVENS moved their reference to the Committee upon Appropriations.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved their reference, with instructions to report back as an amendment the House bill to equalize bounties.

The motion was agreed to, and the amendments were so referred, with instructions.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, more effectually to preserve the neutrality relations of the United States.

Mr. BANKS proceeded to explain the bill and show the changes it proposed. The object of the Committee had been to scale the Neutrality Act of 1818 to the standard of the Foreign Enlistment Act of Great Britain of 1819. There was nothing in this bill that was not contained in the English Foreign Enlistment Act, except the provision authorizing citizens of the United States to sell vessels and munitions of war to Governments, or the citizens of Governments, with which the United States is not at war. It proposed to repeal the offensive and oppressive provisions of the Neutrality Act of 1818. Section four of the act of 1818 made the Government responsible for the acts of its citizens outside of its jurisdiction. This repealed that, but provided that citizens who had committed crimes against other Governments beyond the jurisdiction of the United States should be on their return prosecuted. That was the same provision as was contained in the Foreign Enlistment Act. It also repealed section nine of the act of 1818, requiring owners and consignees of armed vessels departing from this country to give bonds for their good conduct. It also repealed the very oppressive and onerous provisions of section eleven, which commanded collectors of customs to seize and detain vessels whenever there shall be cause for suspicion that they are going to commit acts of hostility against other Governments; on the other hand, the bill gave to the Government every requisite power for maintaining neutrality with other nations; the power to prevent and punish enlistments within the United States; the power to prevent the fitting out of armed vessels within the United States, and the power to prohibit the increasing of the force of armed vessels within the United States. It withheld no power given to other Governments to maintain or enforce neutrality laws, and it imposed upon the people no prohibition or restriction inconsistent with the prosperity of the country or the good order of society. Its policy and purpose was to bring the neutrality laws of this country to the same level as those of Great Britain.

Mr. RAYMOND, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved as a substitute for the bill the following:

"*Be it enacted*, That a joint committee of three members of the Senate and six members of the House of Representatives be appointed to revise the several statutes affecting the neutral relations of the people of the United States with those of other nations, and to consider and report what legislation is necessary to secure to the people of the United States the rights enjoyed by other nations, to secure the largest liberty of intercourse and trade consistent with permanent peace, and to harmonize the statutes of the United States upon this subject with those of other nations and with the progressive spirit of the age."

The cursory statement just made by the Chairman of the Committee would, he said, show the House that the changes proposed in the neutrality laws of the country were of a very sweeping character, and that they ought not to be made without more careful and mature deliberation than could now be given. The position which this Government had always held in reference to the Neutrality Laws had commanded the respect of other nations as well as the confidence and support of its own citizens. This Government had provided more fully than any other nation for observing the rights and obligations of neutrality towards all other powers. But it had held at the same time that war was an affair of the Government, and that the individual citizens of a nation should never be allowed to make war or commit acts calculated to lead the nation into war. He knew of no exigency that required a change in the neutrality laws. On the contrary circumstances existed which induced him to believe that caution was more than ever necessary in making such a change. He could easily see how the enactment of such a law as this might encourage individuals to enterprises at war with the spirit and the real interest and honor of the nation. The argument that our neutrality laws should be scaled to those of Great Britain was not one which should have been made. This Government owed it to its honor and dignity to continue to do hereafter as it always had done, base its neutrality laws on public principles, which had come to be known as the American principles on the subject of international law, nor without great reluctance should there be any departure from the traditionary policy of the country.

Mr. ORTH, another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, supported the bill from the Committee, and opposed the substitute proposed by Mr. RAYMOND. He urged that it was high time that the present Neutrality Laws, which had stood upon the statute book for forty years, and which imposed restrictions such as were not to be found in the laws of any other nation, should be wiped out.

Mr. PATTERSON, another member of the Committee, expressed his hearty concurrence with the general purpose and scope of the very able report made by the Chairman, Mr. BANKS, but said that he had nevertheless signed the minority report, because he had never heard of the bill in Committee until yesterday morning, when there was a meeting of the Committee for about fifteen minutes. The purpose and object of the bill was to modify, if not to change entirely, the policy of the Government, adopted under the auspices and direction of WASHINGTON, and adhered to from that time to this. A matter of such grave magnitude and reach required more time than could possibly be given to it in the few last hours of the session. Certainly it should have been considered long and thoroughly before the Committee from which it came. It seemed to him that with Europe complicated in a great war, and while our relations with France and England were at least questionable, looking to Mexico, and to the reparations demanded of England, the neutrality laws should not be changed. Remembering, too, that our Government is asking England for reparations for the damages done, as she claimed, in accordance with her neutrality law, it seemed an inconsistency for us assimilating our neutrality to hers. He held that this Government should maintain its position and insist upon it. He suggested, also, that the best legal talent of the country should be consulted in this matter. For these reasons he opposed the bill, though at a proper time, and with due consideration, he might be inclined to support it.

Mr. CONKLING expressed his concurrence with the two gentlemen, Messrs. RAYMOND and PATTERSON, in the wish that a longer time and greater deliberation might have been given to this bill, and yet he was opposed to any action upon it, except that decisive action, which there was time enough to take. His colleague, Mr. RAYMOND, had spoken well of the great respect in which our neutrality laws were held by foreign nations. But he was sorry to say that the golden rule had not been practiced to us by those nations. Beginning with the *Trent* affair, he remembered every instance in which our peaceable and harmless merchantmen had been burned in mid ocean. He remembered the Canadian raid upon Vermont, the building of rams and fitting out of pirates; nor did he forget the recent incursion upon Canada, nor the rigorous fidelity with which this Government had stopped that incursion. He recalled, too, the approbation with which that rigor had been received in England, and the praise of the "Thunderer" of Fleet-street; and, in the light of all this, he was unwilling to vote to postpone this bill, and was willing to vote for that change in our neutrality laws which would give to other nations neither more nor less which we ourselves received.

Mr. JENCKES asked Mr. BANKS whether this bill was not substantially the original neutrality law of the United States; the first one ever adopted by any nation.

Mr. BANKS replied that it was almost identical with the law passed during WASHINGTON's administration, and from which the Government had departed.

Mr. JENCKES inquired also whether that portion of our neutrality laws most complained of in late years had not been imposed upon us at the request of the Portuguese and Spanish Governments during the South American Revolution.

Mr. BANKS replied that such was the impression made by history.

Mr. JENCKES inquired further whether in the Adams-Russell correspondence the whole history of the imposition of those laws on the nation had not been exposed?

Mr. BANKS replied that he believed it had been.

Mr. PAINE made some suggestions looking to an improvement of the bill.

Mr. BANKS closed the debate. He trusted the House would not assent to the appointment of a joint committee, but would approve or disapprove the bill according to its judgment. In reply to the suggestion of Mr. PATTERSON that he had never heard this bill read in Committee, he had only to say the gentleman from New-Hampshire did not honor the Committee with his attendance except at the last moment. The Committee had given many hours of careful consideration to the subject for many weeks past.

Mr. PATTERSON remarked that to the best of his knowledge he had been absent from only one meeting of the Committee, and if this subject had been brought up at all it must have been at that meeting.

Mr. BANKS said there had been many meetings on the subject, though perhaps the attention of the gentleman from New-Hampshire had not been called to it, because it had been for a considerable time in the hands of a sub-committee. The object of the bill was to return to the early policy of the Government. Its provisions were substantially those of the act of 1794, enacted under the administration of WASHINGTON. The acts of 1797, 1817 and 1818 had been departures from the policy pursued by the Government of WASHINGTON, and also from the legislation of every other country. It was to strike from the statute those onerous restrictions and prohibitions on the commerce of the people and the power of the country that this bill was intended. Our present neutrality laws were enacted at the solicitation, almost at the demand of foreign Governments, especially Portugal, Spain and Great Britain. They had been made to correspond to their interests and their wishes because this country was not then in a position to resist that which was required of her; but it had been distinctly stated by JOHN ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and also by the ADAMS representing our Government at the Court of St. James recently, that these changed laws made were with the distinct comprehension that the time would come when the people of this country would be able to assert their own rights or their own judgment alone, and not at the dictation of the representatives of foreign Governments. The question for the House to determine now was whether that time had come. Said he, it has come. If anything is required to prove our sense of justice let us look at the vigor with which we enforced our own laws against our own citizens suffering upon ineffable wrongs at the demand of a Government which has been most unjust and most oppressive to us. If anything is required to satisfy the world of our sense of justice we offer the assurance of the glorious history of the country for the last four years. The gentleman from New-Hempshire (Mr. PATTERSON) suggested the calling in of the best legal talent of the country. Sir, we have had enough of the best legal talent for the surrendering of our rights. What we want now is the talent for maintaining them. I would rather go to the hearts of the people than to the heads of professional men for instructions on that question. If the gentleman goes to the people of New-Hampshire and ask them whether it is time to defend the rights of the country against Great Britain, what will the answer be?

Mr. PATTERSON—I am as heartily in sympathy with the cause of liberty in this country or in the old world as the gentleman is, and if he refers to Ireland, as he undoubtedly does, I would say that I draw my origin from that country, and am as deeply interested in its liberty as he can be. My only opposition to this bill is that it is being pushed too rapidly through this House while the greatest interests are involved in it.

Mr. BANKS, said bitterly, my colleague does not do his origin any credit.

Mr. PATTERSON, with much warmth, I do not ask the gentleman for help to defend my origin.

Mr. BANKS, I ask the gentleman again if he goes to the people of New-Hampshire and asks them without distinction of party whether the time has come to strip from the statute book restrictions and prohibitions upon our power, prosperity and rights, whether he believes that there is one of the sons of New-Hampshire who will not say that this is the time and that no other talent is required except that which is inspired by the sense of justice on the part of the people and the belief in their power. In conclusion, Mr. BANKS called for the vote.

The question was taken first upon Mr. RAYMOND's amendment, and it was rejected without a division.

The yeas and nays were then taken upon the passage of the bill, and they resulted, yeas, 124; nays, none.

The Speaker directed the clerk to call his name and responded in the affirmative.

Mr. RAYMOND did not vote at all.

Mr. PATTERSON voted aye, and so the bill was passed unanimously.

The following are its provisions in full.

A Bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign prince, State, colony, district or people in war by land or by sea against any prince, State, colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not exceeding $2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or either, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender may be convicted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States enlist, or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered into the service of any foreign Prince, State, colony, district or people as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel-of-war, letter-of-marque or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction therefor be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court, in case such offender shall be convicted; provided that this act shall not be construed to extend to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall be on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, and hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, who is transiently in the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, on board such vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, State, colony, district or people.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall within the limits of the United States fit out and arm or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out and arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, or shall have on board any person or persons who shall have been enlisted, or shall have engaged to enlist or serve or shall be departing from the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist or serve in contravention of the provisions of this act, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $3,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted; and every such ship and vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited to the United States of America.

SEC. 4. *And be it b further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any Collector of the Customs who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of Customs, to seize such ships and vessels in such places and in such manner in which the officers of the Customs are empowered to make seizures under the law for the collection and protection of the revenue, and that every such ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may belong to or be on board such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted or condemned for the violations of the provisions of this act in like manner as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any breach of the laws made for the collection and protection of the revenue.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall knowingly be concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, or cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, or cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of any foreign Prince, State, colony, district or people, or belonged to the subjects or citizens of any such Prince, State, colony, district or people, the same being at war with any foreign Prince, State, colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war, or shall have on board any person or persons who shall have enlisted or engaged to enlist or serve, or who shall be departing from the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist or serve in contravention of the provisions of this act: every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by fine or imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the court in which such offender shall be convicted.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts shall take cognizance of all complaints, informations, indictments, or other prosecutions, by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel shall be increased or augmented in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, as before defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any Court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel-of-war, cruiser or other armed vessel of any Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign Prince, State, or of any colony district or people, in any such case, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking of and detaining any such ship or vessel with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibition and penalities of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign ship or vessel to depart the United States in all cases in which, by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States they ought not to remain within the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That offences made punishable by the provisions of this act, committed by citizens of the United States beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, may be prosecuted and tried before any court having jurisdiction of the offences prohibited by this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit citizens of the United States from selling vessels, ships or steamers built within the limits thereof, or material or munitions of war the growth or product of the same, to inhabitants of other countries, or to Governments not at war with the United States: provided that the operation of this section of this act shall be suspended by the President of the United States with regard to any classes of purchases, whenever the United States shall be engaged in war, or whenever the maintenance of friendly relations with any foreign nation may in his judgment require it.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or any piracy or other felony defined by the laws of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act or inflicting any further or other penalty or forfeiture than are hereinbefore provided for. The acts forbidden herein are hereby repealed.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill further to regulate the printing of public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing. Passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to protect the revenue, (the additional Tariff Bill,) made a report which he explained.

The House agrees to the Senate amendment striking out the ninth section, which provided for adding to the valuation of dutiable goods the cost of transportation, commission, &c.; and the Senate recedes from its amendment striking out the thirteenth section, which establishes a Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. MOOREHEAD protested against the report and called for the yeas and nays on its adoption.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 49, nays 55. So the report was disagreed to, and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOREHEAD moved to insist on the disagreements of the House to the Senate amendments to the additional Tariff Bill, and ask for another Committee of Conference.

Mr. WENTWORTH was in favor of simply notifying the Senate that the House insisted on its disagreement, and leaving the Senate to ask for another Committee. He would go for the bill with or without the 9th section, but he was opposed to discriminating against wool.

Mr. DAWES did not understand the 9th section to be a discrimination against wool. The interests of the wool grower and wool manufacturer were identical. If the wool grower thought of prospering without the wool manufacturer, he would be in the condition of the darkey who proposed to keep store when all the rest of the world was dead.

NEW-YORK APPRAISERS.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Conference Committee on the Senate bill, in relation to officers employed in the examination of merchandise in the port of New-York, made a report; which was agreed to.

THE TAXES IN PORTLAND.

Mr. ALISON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the joint resolution to suspend the collection of taxes in that portion of the City of Portland destroyed by fire, with an amendment to strike out the word "and," and to insert "or."

The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution passed.

REFUNDING COMMUTATION MONEY.

Mr. ANCONA, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to refund to men drafted twice within one year the second commutation paid by them, not exceeding $300, the total payments not to exceed $60,000; and also to refund commutation money where the person was not liable to draft.

Mr. WRIGHT argued that the limitation of $60,000 would make the law nugatory and void.

The House refusing to second the previous question, Mr. ANCONA withdrew the bill.

PENSIONS.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, introduced the joint resolution raising the pensions of widows of revolutionary soldiers, married before the 1st of January, 1800, to the same rate as their husband's would, if living, be entitled to under the existing law, commencing 30th September, 1865. It was read three times and passed.

SHEATH KNIVES.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate bill to prevent the wearing of sheath knives by American seamen in the merchant's service; which was passed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Senate bill relative to collection districts in North Carolina; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RELIEF.

The Senate bill for the relief of R. R. PAWOTT; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

SEAMEN.

The Senate bill repealing the act of the 28th of June, 1864, repealing certain provisions of law concerning seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RELIEF.

The Senate Bill for the relief of GEORGE FISH, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

CALIFORNIA RAILROADS.

The Senate Bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Stockton to Copperspolis, Cal.

Mr. HIGBY advocated the passage of the bill which he said only granted half the quantity of land granted in a similar bill the other day.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING the bill was laid on the table.

A substitute was reported by the Committee on Public Lands to the Senate Bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Humbolt Bay, California.

Mr. MCRUER expressed his regret to witness such a disposition on the part of the House this evening to lay these Railroad Bills on the table. This road was to run for 250 miles along the coast range, and without a railroad the whole tract was at most valueless. There was no navigable rivers or channels of communication from San Francisco Bay to the Columbia River, and the bill was to supply that want.

Mr. CONKLING submitted that such a bill should not be passed hurriedly in this manner, and without the substitute being printed. It conveyed, for the purpose of building a railroad, 5,000 square miles of land—a State nearly as large as the State of Massachusetts. He moved a postponement of the bill until next session.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was postponed.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS RAILROAD.

The Senate bill to revive and extend the provisions of the act of February, 1853, making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio River, *via* Little Rock to the Texas border, near Fulton, in Arkansas. Passed with amendments.

JUDICIAL.

The Senate bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts was taken up.

Mr. BOUTWELL explained and advocated the passage of the bill. It authorizes citizens sued in a State other than that in which they reside to have the case removed to the Circuit Court of the United States where the matter in litigation is over $500.

Mr. TRIMBLE opposed the bill. Read three times and passed.

RELIEF.

The Senate bill for the relief of the builders of the iron-clad monitor *Camanche*. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of Section 13 of the Internal Revenue Act of March 3, 1865, by striking out the words "without having bought a license so to do," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "without paying the special tax therefor." Read three times and passed.

RELIEF.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to pay LEWIS F. FOX, of Ohio, his pay as Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry from the 1st of May, 1865, to the 29th of July, 1865. Passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

He also reported back adversely for computing bounties of veteran volunteers and concerning the right of way of railroad companies through military reservations. Laid on the table.

Also, from the same Committee, the bill for the relief of certain drafted men which Mr. SCHENCK had introduced and withdrawn in the early part of the evening. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ANCONA, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Sergt. JNO. W. TAYLOR, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry. Passed.

The House at 10 P. M. adjourned.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Domestic.

The *Nation* calls attention to a striking coincidence of poetic conception and expression in the July number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Two poems, it remarks, could not be well less alike than Longfellow's "On Translating the Divina Commedia" and Bryant's "The Death of Slavery." But they each use the same image, and embody it in similar language—the wide dissimilarity of theme and reference, together with the fact that they appear at the same date in the same periodical, adding interest to the parallel. Longfellow addresses the shade of the "poet saturnine:"

> "I enter, and see thee in the gloom
> Of the long aisles.
> The congregation of the dead make room
> For thee to pass."

Bryant addresses the shade of the "Great Wrong," which he sends, "accursed of God," to take its place "with baleful memories of the elder time:"

> "Lo, the foul phantoms, silent in the gloom
> Of the flown ages, part to yield thee room."

It seems that General Strother, ("Porte Crayon,") the favorite contributor to *Harper's Magazine*, has not accepted the foreign mission tendered him by President Johnson. A note from a correspondent who knows his whereabouts says: "He is now at his residence at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, the springs and hotel being his property. He is busily engaged in writing up his personal recollections, and making the drawings from the sketches with which his note book is filled. Three numbers at least I know to be completed, for I have seen the manuscript and drawings in the hands of the publishers. I venture to assure you that these papers will appear in *Harper's Magazine* for September and the following months."

The recent republication by M. W. Dodd, of *The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton*," and the renewed popularity of the work gives interest to the fact that Miss Anne Manning, the authoress, was born in 1812. She has just completed a new work on the Lincolnshire Tragedy, announced thus: "Passages in the Life of the Faire Gospeller, Mistress Anne Askew, recorded by ye unworthie pen of Nicholas Moldwarp, B. A., and now first set forth by the author of *Mary Powell*." Mr. Dodd has also announced this work.

The ninth thousand of "Ecce Homo" is announced in London just as the ninth thousand is issued here by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, Boston. It was first issued in London over a year ago, and was republished here not more than eight or ten weeks since. Archdeacon Wordsworth, to whom the authorship of the book was last attributed, flatly denies having had anything to do with it.

Jacob Barker, the veteran merchant of New-Orleans, has just published a book entitled, *The Rebellion: Its Consequences, and the Congressional Committee denominated the Reconstruction Committee, with their Action*. It is described as a very complete record of Mr. Barker's opinions and acts since he settled in New-Orleans in 1834, and especially of the part he has acted during the last six years, including his letters and communications to the newspapers.

Mr. James Miller announces two new editions of Mrs. Browning's poems, one complete in 8 vols. crown 8vo., with ornamented head and tail pieces, and printed on tinted paper, to match the Farringford edition of *Tennyson's Poems*. Also, a new Aldine edition of the same work, in 4 vols. 12mo., on laid tinted paper.

The Richmond *Dispatch* denounces as a "lie, a malicious, willful and premeditated lie" the story that the University of Virginia is engaged in the labor of preparing a new series of school-books for Southern children, in which the virtues of the "Confederate" cause, its soldiers, statesmen, &c., are to be duly celebrated and exemplified.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have in the press, *Ritter's Geography of the Holy Land; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures*, illustrated by Charles Keene; *The Boy's Favorite: A Book of Recreation and Adventure; Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, by Lewis Carroll; and *Recent British Philosophy*, by David Masson.

Another history of the war is announced to appear simultaneously in England and America, by R. R. Howison, Esq., a member of the Richmond bar. Mr. Howison began the publication of this work during the war, the opening chapters appearing in the volumes of the Southern *Literary Messenger*.

"A Bookseller" urges through the *Publisher's Circular*, the importance of making trade lists uniform in size for the sake of convenience in reference when they are filed away. He suggests six by nine inches, the average 8vo. magazine size as the most available.

Mr. G. W. Carleton announces *Emilie: A Sequel to St. Ledger*, by Mr. Richard B. Kimball; *Our Neighbors*, by T. S. Arthur; *The Golden Rule: A Novel*; together with new books by Miss Augusta J. Evans, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Richie, &c.

Messrs. Clarke & Co., of Chicago, have in preparation *The History of Abraham Lincoln and the Overthrow of Slavery*, by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, late member of Congress from Illinois.

Prof. Noah Porter, of Yale College, sailed for Europe by the *Persia* on Wednesday. He expects to be gone about three months, and will probably visit Sweden and Norway before his return.

Mr. Othniel C. Marsh, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1860, has just been appointed Professor of Paleontology in the Scientific School. Mr. Marsh is a nephew of Mr. George Peabody.

Gail Hamilton's new work, *Summer Rest*, has already reached its seventh thousand, Whittier's *Snow Bound* its twentieth thousand, and Saxe's *Masquerade* its fifth thousand.

Dr. J. G. Holland ("Timothy Titcomb") has just celebrated his ? birthday by a "bewitching and brilliant lawn-party."

Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co. are about to publish *Dr. Johns*, the novel which Mr. Donald G. Mitchell contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, announce, for early publication, "The Mysteries of Isis, or Paul Romaine's College Life," a story of Oxford.

Mr. James Russell Lowell is said to have been for some years engaged on a novel which is to be a kind of American *Wilhelm Meister*.

Foreign.

Albert Reville, D. D., who describes himself as the friend and literary associate of Prof Renan, is about to issue in London his essay on *Apollonius, of Tyana, the Pagan or False Christ of the Third Century*, a most curious account of an attempt to revive Paganism in the third century by means of a false Christ. The analysis of the work says: "The principal events in the life of Apollonius are almost identical with the Gospel narrative. Apollonius is born in a mysterious way, about the same time as Christ. Like him he goes through a period of preparation; afterward comes a passion, then a resurrection and an ascension. The messengers of Apollo sing at his birth, as the angels did at that of Jesus. He is exposed to the attacks of enemies, though always engaged in doing good. He goes from place to place, accompanied by his favorite disciples; passes on to Rome, where Domitian is seeking to kill him, just as Jesus went up to Jerusalem and to certain death. In many other respects the parallel is equally extraordinary."

Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler (London) have already sold, it is said, nearly 15,000 copies of the first volume of the cheap issue of Miss Braddon's novels, which contains *Lady Audley's Secret*, notwithstanding the large number of copies of the work already disposed of in other forms. Miss Braddon, by the way, defends herself with much vigor from a charge made in the *Spectator* that the best parts of one of her recent novels (*The Doctor's Wife*) were derived from Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*. She writes: "Indeed, the only resemblance it is possible for the most severe criticism to discover between the two books is in the solitary fact that the heroine of each is the wife of a provincial surgeon and leads a dull life. All the characters, all the situations, incidents, scenery, dialogue, reflections, are entirely my own; and I defy the most searching scrutiny to detect a parallel passage or a borrowed thought. For the *Lady's Mile*, I can also affirm that it is all my own thunder, very mild thunder, perhaps, but warranted genuine, nevertheless."

Apropos of Congresses, there has just appeared in Paris, in four large octavo volumes, (2,200 pp.,) *Le Congrès de Vienne et les Traites de* 1815; by Comte D'Angeberg. Prefixed is an historical introduction. Then follow 1, Negotiations of 1813; 2, Negotiations of 1814 to the opening of the Congress of Vienna; 3, The Congress of Vienna to the Hundred Days; 4, The Congress of Vienna to its close, June 9, 1815; 5, Negotiations of 1815, to the Second Peace of Paris, Nov. 20, 1815; and 6, Treaties and Conventions arising out of the Congress of Vienna and the Treaties of 1815. The work concludes with a chronological table and an alphabetical index. Two pamphlets are also announced—*A Propos de la Guerre*, by Louis Veuillot, and by the same, *La Confédération Européenne*.

M. Michel Chevalier, the distinguished French economist, has written an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* warning the European people against war, partly because war does not pay, and partly because nothing is worth fighting for. He advises the formation of a kind of loose confederation of European States, in order, among other things, to be ready for a combined resistance to the armed interference in European affairs of which the United States will probably be guilty as soon as they can boast 100,000,000 of inhabitants. The *Nation* thinks "the whole article is a striking illustration of the visionariness into which 'practical men' are apt to fall when they attempt political theorizing."

It is not known by every one, says the *Reader*, that a successful song is about as good a literary property as it is possible to have. A popular comic song, such as "Vilikins and his Dinah" and the "Ratcatcher's Daughter" of "Kafoozleum" of the present, are actual fortune to their proprietors. These remarks occur to us in announcing the advent of a "*Chanson bouffe*," which will probably exceed in popularity any that has been written of late years. The title will be "How Cold it is!" and the melody is one of the most ear-tickling that has appeared for a considerable time.

The *Spectator* alludes to the recent speech of Mr. J. S. Mill, M. P., to his constituents, advocating a dissolution of Parliament, and intimating that in case of such a step he could not expect his constituents to defray his election expenses twice within one year, and giving gracefully his cordial assent to their choosing some other man. The *Spectator* adds: "We think that, in spite of this expensive condition, which with him is one of principle, there is no man in the House more sure of reëlection than Mr. J. S. Mill."

Miss Frances Power Cobbe is giving her views on "Political Women" in a controversy she is carrying on through the *Spectator*. She expresses the opinion that, "had all women who possess the right to vote for poor-law guardians conscientiously exercised that right, and duly influenced their representatives, it may be questioned whether they might not have saved more suffering than all their charitable visits on the 'blind-and-soft' theory have been able to relieve."

M. Alex. Dumas says in a recent letter: "A short time since an old friend of mine was arrested for $2,400, and thrown into the Debtors' Jail. He sent me word he was under lock and key, and asked me to liberate him. I had not $2,400. I went to his creditor and entered into a contract binding me to deliver six lectures in any six provincial towns he pleased, provided he released my friend. He accepted my offer, and my friend came out of jail at once."

A London correspondent says, Dickens is very careful about the arrangements made for his readings, having invariably a little red velvet table, with a shelf on one side for handkerchief and water, and on the other a little block for the book, to which he almost never refers. He dresses in rather a conspicuous way, flourishing a big watch-chain with charms. He also wears large jeweled shirt studs, and a little bouquet in the lappet of a dress coat.

Mr. Hotten, of London, is about to issue Mr. H. T. Tuckerman's "Criterion" under the title of "The Table Talker; a Series of essays on Inns, Authors, Pictures, Doctors, Holidays, Actors, &c., with Introductions by Dr. Doran." The same publisher announces a "History of Signboards, From the Earliest Times to the Present Day, with anecdotes of Famous Taverns, and Remarkable Characters."

It is rumored that the financial position of M. Lamartine has been discussed by the French Cabinet, and it is in contemplation to pay all of his debts, and give him a pension of $8,000 a year; he, on the other hand, transferring to the Government all his estates, copyrights and other property. It is said the only obstacle to this arrangement is M. de Lamartine's hesitation to accept any favor from the Government. He would rather continue to beg of his friends.

The entertaining Paris correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular* writes: "M. Clement Duvernois, one of the editors of *La Liberté*, headed (I do not mean to pun) one of the recent editorials of his paper with these English words: "Go Head!—he meant Go Ahead! "Drink deep, or taste not of the Castillian spring!" M. Jules Janin, in a recent *feuilleton*, said: "A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" to use Samuel Johnson's language. O, rare Sam Johnson!"

Montalembert has just completed the third and fourth volumes of the "Monks of the West." These volumes are entirely occupied with British ecclesiastical history. The third volume—after a sketch of the British character—is chiefly devoted to the conversion of Ireland by St. Patrick and the series of missionary enterprises which ensued. The fourth deals with the pure Anglo-Saxon period of English history.

M. de D'Isle has published a monograph on the Rat. He considers that the *mus rattus* is not a species nor even a variety, but a race climatic and parasitic. Its parent is the *mus Alexandrius*, which, on entering the temperate zone, has gradually been transformed into the *M. rattus*. The Alexandrian rat first entered these countries toward the end of the twelfth century, and in the sixteenth had completed its metamorphosis.

The London literary journals praise so highly a speech lately made by the Prince of Wales at a meeting of the Bible Society, on the ground that it was sensible and to the point, that the question inevitably suggests itself whether he often distinguishes himself in such a way. The critics are at loggerheads over an inaccurate expression some of them charge him with having dropped.

The best portrait of Her Majesty, says the *Reader*, is that now on view at Messrs. Dickinson's, in New-Bond-street, painted by Mr. Tilt, a replica of which, in enamel, is in preparation for presentation to Mr. Peabody. Under the same roof are also a clever unfinished portrait of Mr. Peabody himself, by Mr. Lowes Dickinson, one of the Princess Mary, and others of considerable interest.

Sir John Bowring proposes to publish a translation of poems selected from the works of the great Hungarian popular bard, Alexander Petofi. Among the Magyar people it would be difficult to find an individual to whom they are not familiar as "household words," and they have been versified in most of the languages of Europe.

The French *savant*, M. Dufour, has been making a very curious calculation with the view of showing that the bulk of our globe undergoes annual increase from the deposit of meteoric dust, amounting, as he states, to two cubic mètres a year. According to this hypothesis, the earth increases annually the 114,400,400th part of its weight.

The foreign literary journals are reviewing a book called *The Heroine of the Confederacy; or Truth and Justice*, by Miss Florence J. O'Conner, and published by Harrison, of London. The general opinion even of the pro-rebel critics is that it is a weak production.

Mr. Henry Farnie has adapted "Our Mutual Friend" for the stage, and it is being performed at Sadler's Wells Theatre, under the title of "The Golden Dustman." Mr. Wilkie Collins is dramatizing his *Armadale*.

Mr. William Scully, editor of the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, has just published a *Guide to Brazil*, giving a full account of every province, with descriptions of manners and customs, geography, climate, soil, and natural productions, together with statistics of exports and imports, and of revenue and expenditure.

The second volume of the new edition of *L'Histoire Litteraire de la France, par les Religieux Bénédictins de la Congrégation de Saint Maur*, perhaps the most important work on the subject, has just appeared under the editorship of M. Paulin Paris, of the Institute.

Of the polyglot dictionary of Caligaris, in eleven languages (Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, English, Modern Greek, Written Arabic, Spoken Arabic, and Turkish,) published at Turin, the sixth part has just appeared. The work will consist of forty-five parts.

Newton's Journal of Arts and Sciences, after an existence of forty-five years, has just been suspended. The printing and publication under authority of Government of the patent specifications has compelled this step by rendering the *Journal* virtually useless.

Messrs. Hachette & Co., Paris, publish *Mémoires du Peuple Français depuis son Origine jusqu'a nos Jours*, by Augustia Challemel. Two volumes have appeared, and the entire work will consist of eight volumes.

Prof. Hoppus has resigned the chair of Mental Philosophy and and Logic in University College, London, after occupying it for thirty-six years, and the *Spectator* nominates Prof. James Mar[illegible] as his successor.

Les Apôtres, by M. Renan; *Le Catholicisme Romain en Russie*, by M. Tolstoy; *Le Bible et l'Humanite*, by Michelet; and Taine's *Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise*, have just been added to the Index Expurgatorius of Rome.

The Imperial Printing-office, Paris, is busily engaged printing "Napoleon's Memoirs" (those dictated at St. Helena) for the Great Exhibition. They will form eight magnificent volumes.

Mme. Goldschmidt has returned to England, and was announced to sing at an orchestral concert given by Mr. A. S. Sullivan, on an early day this month.

Lady Wallace, who translated Mendelssohn's *Letters from the German*, has done the same service to Beethoven's Correspondence, from the Collections of Dr. Ludwig Nohl and Dr. von Kochel.

English critics have convicted the Emperor Napoleon of some ingenious false translations from the text of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, made in the obvious interest of his theory of "Cæsarism."

A catalogue of the Hebrew and Samaritan manuscripts in the Imperial Library at Paris has just been issued. It forms a quarto volume of 263 pages, printed in double columns.

Prof. Tischendorf has just published *De la Date de nos Evangiles, un Réponse populaire à cette Question: Quand est-ce que nos Evangiles ont été composes?*

Mme. Grisi sang "Home, Sweet Home," and the "Minstrel Boy," at a recent Crystal Palace concert. The *Reader* says her popularity is as great as ever.

The monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence and those who fell in defence of the Bailey Guard has been publicly opened at Lucknow.

M. Rambossom has just published a popular book on astronomy, *The Stars; or, Notions of Astronomy for the Use of All*. It has received the approbation of M. Babinet.

Mr. Froude, the historian, is named as Goldwin Smith's successor as Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and Mr. Ruskin for Matthew Arnold's chair of poetry.

The next number of the *Edinburgh Review* will contain a paper on "The American Navy in the Late War."

United Italy has closed the publication of the *Museo Borbonico*. The concluding parts appear under the title of *Museo Nazionale*.

"Belle Boyd" has recommenced her professional career, and reappeared lately at Manchester as *Pauline*, in "The Lady of Lyons."

The third volume of the "Life and Writings of Mazzini" has just been issued by Messrs. Smith & Elder, London.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, now seventy-eight years old, has just published a volume entitled *Shadows of the Past, in Verse*.

M. Benedict has been presented with the insignia of the order of "Ernest Augustus," by the King of Hanover.

M. Offenbach's new opera of the "Caliph Haroun al Raschid" will not be ready till after Christmas.

The great work of M. Chevreul, on the method of studying the sciences, is announced. The first volume is divided into five books.

The Prince of Wales has purchased Sir Edwin Landseer's Exhibition picture of "A Mare and a Foal—[illegible]'s Rent."

The death of Dr. Greville, the learned author of many valuable papers on Diatoms, was announced to the Microscopical Society June 13.

Dumas has gone to Naples with the design of following the Italian army as histriographer.

The first volume of a Hindostanee translation of Shakespeare has been published at Bombay.

A posthumous novel of Paul de Kock is just published, under the title of *La Baronne Blaquiskof*.

The seventy-third thousand of "The Ingoldsby Legends" has just appeared in London.

PERSONAL.

Miss Harriet Hosmer thus alludes, in a letter to a friend in Boston, to a ridiculous paragraph which has been printed freely, and which chanced to meet her eye in Rome: "I have been a good deal amused at a curt sketch of me which seem to be going the round of the American papers, the opinion of Rev. Mr. Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, who says: 'Harriet Hosmer is a fast Massachusetts girl, making $10,000 to $15,000 a year by her chisel, but never succeeds in living within her income, while she has long since exhausted her patrimony. She drives the fastest horses in the place, and she makes the most beautiful marbles ever looked upon.' Now, so far as the patrimony goes, in spite of its having been long since exhausted, it is all at the present moment safely invested in America—and, so far as the fast horses go, (which never is very far,) it is quite true that I drive them, when I am not in a hurry; when I am, I walk; and—and, as to the marbles?—ahem!—well, we will let that go; perhaps it comes nearer the truth than any statement in the paragraph."

A baker in St. Louis, Mo., on the 17th applied to the county court to obtain admission for his wife to the alms-house while he came East to seek employment. Three years ago he was worth $32,000, but his establishment was burned to the ground and other losses followed until he was reduced to pauperism. Another man, now employed as a grave-digger, at the county farm cemetery at a salary of $75 per year, but five years ago was worth $18,000 in gold. Becoming dissipated and reduced in circumstances he made an application for his present situation.

A year or two ago there was a movement on the part of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee to secure a monument to the memory of Major-Gen. McPherson, and some $6,000 was raised for this object. Before anything further was done, however, a discussion arose as to the propriety of removing his remains from Ohio to West Point, and erecting a monument there, and consequently none has been erected at his present resting-place.

Mrs. Augusta Evans, of Mobile, has recently collected funds for the erection of a monument in memory of the Confederate dead in that city, but the City Council have refused to permit it to be placed in one of the public squares, stating that a square to which the people resort for pleasure or recreation is no place for monuments to the memory of the departed. They suggest that it had better be placed in one of the cemeteries,

A fellow calling himself James W. Cheatem, brother of the rebel Gen. B. F. Cheatem, representing that, having been long confined at the North, he is anxious to reach his home, has been victimizing some of the people of Charleston, S. C. Gen. Cheatem repudiates him, and says he has himself received two letters from him, written doubtless to persuade others that he was in correspondence with the General.

Nathan Belden, a respectable citizen of Hartford, Conn., attempted to commit suicide on the 23d, by cutting his throat with a razor. His recovery is deemed impossible. He is 55 years of age, and no cause is known for the act beyond depression of spirits, occasioned by the death of his eldest son, three weeks since.

The two classes of the Law Department of Yale, '66 and '67, on the 21st presented to their Professor, Gov. Dutton, a photographic picture of themselves, elegantly framed. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Bradley D. Lee, of the graduating class, and Judge Dutton feelingly responded.

Several members of the Police force in Lansing, Mich., are under arrest on the charge of assault and battery, for having during a late fire, used force upon a returned soldier because he declined to work on an engine. His friends claim that he had already worked till he was exhausted.

The degree of D. D. has been conferred by Dickinson College upon Rev. John F. Hurst, author of a "History of Rationalism."

The young ladies of Louisville, Ky., have taken the initiatory steps to present Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau with a new cane.

Bishop McFarland, of Providence, won the fine gold watch raffled for for the refurnishing of St. Mary's Academy.

GENERAL NEWS.

A freedman, confined in jail at Augusta, Ga., for horse-stealing, attempted to commit suicide on the 20th by mixing pounded glass with his bread. Being compelled to take emetics, and dreading the lingering death before him, he dashed by the guard and threw himself headlong down the staircase from the third floor. He struck some iron bars forming the railing and tore them from their place, and yet, strange to say, not a bone was broken, and in a few moments he spoke, declaring that he "wished de place had been three hundred feet deep." A physician, who was sent for, expressed the opinion that nothing could be done to save his life, but that he might linger and suffer for six or eight days. Glass thus taken slowly cuts its way through the stomach and bowels, causing suppuration and horrible torture.

Mail facilities in the Sandwich Islands are still of a somewhat primitive order. Every Wednesday afternoon, it is said, a travel-worn pedestrian enters the village of Kawaihae with his rubber-covered bag strapped securely to his back. This he has brought from Hilo, since Monday morning, and as the shades of evening cool the rocky hill sides he starts on his return, reaching the bay on Saturday night, an arrival which, in steamer times, is no less welcome than regular. This journey which, measured on the many curved roads up and down the sides of ravines, and including a detour into Waipio, must be not less than 160 miles in length, is performed in alternate weeks by two men who show great power of endurance. Sometimes, though rarely, a horse is brought into requisition.

The Pittsburgh *Republican* states that at Rising Sun, Ind., on the Ohio River, on the 14th of July, while the sky was perfectly clear so far as the eye could reach, and the sun was shining brightly, a vivid flash of lightning appeared, followed by a long and sharp peal of thunder. The electric fluid struck a church and three dwelling-houses. At the same instant a little girl was killed outright, and a little boy had his clothing stripped completely off his body, not excepting his shoes, all of which had the appearance of having been cut with a sharp knife. The boy was only stunned and slightly injured in one of his legs. Another boy in the same vicinity was also struck at the same time, but was more seriously, although not fatally, injured than the boy who had his clothing torn off.

The question of allowing the Secretary of the Treasury a fund for discretionary use among the clerks of his Department, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states, has been settled in a manner which meets the President's approval. He is given $160,000, without any restrictions as to the manner in which it shall be divided. The balance remaining of the $250,000 given him last year on the same conditions is disposed of by giving $100 to each employe whose salary does not exceed $1,400, and who has been in service for one year preceding July 1, 1866; if the balance is not sufficient to do this, the necessary additional amount is appropriated.

Gen. Woods in command of the United States troops in Georgia, officially reports a case of lynch law in Wilkinson County, which equals the incredible stories of the old slavery *regime*. A negro, under arrest for murder, was taken from the jail, seized by a mob of two or three hundred persons, and by their unanimous vote, was chained to a tree, and after his ears were cut off, was tortured to death by burning. A reliable correspondent says that the colored people were compelled to pile the fagots around the victim; and after he was burned to death his body was thrown to the dogs.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the European and North American Railway Company, in Bangor, Maine, July 17, the following officers were elected: Directors—Hon. George K. Jewett, James S. Rome, Arad Thompson and Hon. Samuel H. Dale, of Bangor; Hon. John A. Poor, of Portland; Hon. Charles J. Gilman, of Brunswick; Gideon May, of Arono; James W. Emery, of Boston, and Philander C. Brinck, of New-Jersey. Treasurer—Hon. Noah Woods, Bangor. Attorney of the Company—John H. Wiggin, Esq., Boston. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Hon. George K. Jewett was unanimously elected President.

One William Baty has been committed to jail in Natchez, Miss., on a charge of selling tickets in an imaginary gratuitous distribution. He represented that an immensely wealthy negro-philanthropist, who had died in New-Orleans, directed in his will that all his property should be devoted to providing clothing for the freedmen. In order to cover expenses, the swindler required those who handed in their names to him to pay three dollars, which would entitle them to a certificate in the grand distribution. In this way he has realized a handsome sum.

Rev. James Cook Richmond was murdered in his meadow at Poughkeepsie, on the 20th. His murderer, Richard Lewis, having been in difficulty with him before, stepped up to him as the Reverend gentleman walked into his meadow, and asked him why he called his (Lewis') mother and sisters trumpets, &c. Richmond making no answer, Lewis struck him a heavy blow on the left temple, from which he died in ten minutes. Richard Lewis and his father are now confined in jail charged with the murder. Young Lewis pounded Richmond while he was down.

The Niagara-street Railroad Company, in Buffalo have petitioned the City Council for permission to charge eight cents per passenger when the fare is paid in the cars: the price for packages sold at convenient points on the [illegible] road to be $6 per hundred. They say that it is impossible to prevent serious loss by [illegible] when the fares are paid in the cars. A [illegible] being circulated [illegible] among the patrons of the road, and is being numerously signed.

The *Maine Farmer* says that salmon, which of late years have been very scarce in the Kennebec, have become common, and considerable numbers have been caught the present season. The men engaged in passing logs through the lock of the dam at Augusta say that large numbers have been observed this Summer making efforts to get over the dam, and some have been caught weighing from twelve to twenty pounds.

The Portland, Me., papers say that a whale entered that harbor last week. Capt. Willard, an old whaler, with a boat provided with the proper implements and manned by six men, started in pursuit and succeeded in harpooning him, but after being fast to him for about five minutes, the harpoon drew. He then shot a bomb-lance through him that exploded some ten yards beyond him. The whale escaped.

Rev. Henry E. Parker, of Concord, N. H., has been appointed Professor of Latin in Dartmouth College, *vice* Prof. Aiken, who goes to Princeton. Edward R. Ruggles, Instructor in Modern Languages, has been appointed Professor of Modern Languages and English Literature in the Scientific Department. The annual salaries of all the Professors have been increased from $1,300 to $1,500.

The Freshmen at Amherst College were allowed this year to exercise for the gymnasium prize in white shirts—a privilege which was denied the Class of 1868 last year, when they were Freshmen. The latter remonstrated to the Faculty against this privilege being granted to the Freshmen, and this being ineffectual, refused to take part in the contest—for which offence they have all been suspended until they apologize.

A boy named James Kirby, aged 16 years, of Waterville, N. Y., was bitten by a rabbid dog nearly three months ago. No evil effects were noticed until the 4th of July, when he complained of a curious feeling, and on the next day he became so violent from hydrophobia that it was necessary to confine him. He died at 3 o'clock P. M. on the same day.

The Mayor of Newport, Ky., was arrested July 12, on a charge of rescuing a prisoner from the custody of the law. An officer had arrested a man for an alleged breach of the peace, and the Mayor went to the jail and ordered his release, becoming personally responsible for his appearance. The officer before whom the Mayor was brought decided that he had no jurisdiction of the case.

The receipts of the chief places of amusement in Boston during the month of June were as follows: Boston Theatre, $25,154; Theatre Comique, $9,002; Howard Athenæum, $7,211; Continental Theatre, $3,945; Boston Music Hall, $576. No returns were received from the Boston Museum or Opera House. In St. Louis they were as follows: De Bar's Opera House, $3,598; Deagle's Varieties, $4,889; Morris & Wilson's, $4,380; Olympic Theatre, $4,555.

A woman endeavored, on the 18th, to get a free ride on a railroad in Indiana, and took a position between the baggage and express cars. While standing there a spark from the engine set fire to her dress, and to save herself from being burned to death she was compelled to jump from the cars. She sustained no material injury from the jump, but her body was seriously burned.

A writer in the New-Orleans *Christian Advocate* says that, so far as he has ascertained, between one thousand and twelve hundred church-houses were burned during the war. These churches, he thinks, had cost the people not less than five millions of dollars. In the loss the Methodists were the greatest sufferers, the Baptists next, then the Presbyterians, the Catholics least.

It is proposed to build the Rondout and Oswego Railroad by bonding each town through which it will pass for its proportional share of the amount of stock required. The charter of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company authorizes the same course. The Town of Rondout proposes to take $600,000 of the stock of the first-named road.

Judge Campbell, of Nashville, Tenn., has rendered a decision that Confederate officers are not liable for private property taken by them during the war, on the ground that the Confederate States were to be regarded as belligerent, and that the officers were justified in enforcing such measures as were sanctioned by the laws of war.

The crops in North Carolina have been suffering much for the want of rain, but it is thought that the corn crop will not be materially injured, provided timely rains should come. The cotton crop is looking rather badly, and the tobacco crop is materially injured.

A locomotive attached to a passenger train was run from Poughkeepsie to this City on the 18th, using nothing but peat to generate steam. 4,300 pounds carried the train forty-three miles. The engineer states that the peat worked well and there was an abundance of steam.

The barn of John McIntyre, in Bath, N. Y., was burned, July 21, together with five tons of hay, three horses, harness, wagons, and numerous barn and farming utensils. The insurance had just run out and had not been renewed. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

The Mobile *Nationalist* states that the freedmen deposited in March and April at the several branches of the Freedmen's Trust and Saving Company the sum of $204,829 98. The amount deposited up to May 4 was $599,897 22. The total deposits paid were $256,774 30.

A party of engineers are surveying a route for a railroad from Cayuga Bridge to Ithaca, along the eastern shore of the lake, to connect with the Ithaca and Towanda Railroad. The New-York and Central Railroad Company are enlarging their coal depot at Cayuga, and are said to favor this enterprise.

Two students of the Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich., while playing ball recently, ran against each other with such force that one lost two front teeth, and the other, being thrown down, broke his arm.

The Maine *Farmer* says a State show of horses is to take place upon the State Trotting Park at Augusta, in the Autumn, at which *Gen. Knox, Draco, Gen. McClellan* and other celebrated horses are expected to be present.

A company has been organized at Chillicothe, Livingston County, Mo., for the purpose of constructing a canal from that city to Grand River. It is estimated that by the nearest route it will cost $72,660. There are now no canals in the State.

By the will of the late James H. Behon, formerly of Norfolk, Va., but who died abroad, about $80,000 has been left to the Bishop of Richmond for the benefit of the Church.

At the recent Commencement of Harvard College, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the veteran printer, John Wilson, now of Cambridge, Mass.

Salmon are becoming quite plentiful again in the Kennebec River at Augusta, Me., where they are attempting to scale the dam. They sell there at about 40 cents per pound.

The Newsboys' Home in Cincinnati is to be opened immediately. A house and lot on Longworth-street have been purchased for $8,500, for the purpose.

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Gazette* complains because toll is exacted from ladies on one of the bridges in that vicinity. On all others they are allowed to pass free.

A bolt of lightning which struck a barn in Monticello on the night of July 12 passed through a mow of old hay, yet did not set it on fire.

Farmers in some portions of Michigan complain of an unusual abundance of red squirrels this season.

Ice has been selling in Macon, Ga., at 10 cents per pound, but competition has brought the price down to 2 cents.

The Yale librarian says there are from 500 to 1,000 volumes missing from the library of the Linonia and Brothers-in-Unity Societies.

Rev. Elihu P. Marvin, editor of the Boston *Recorder*, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Dartmouth College last week.

A man was garroted and robbed in Boston on Saturday night. The robbers escaped.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Progress of the Disease in New-York and Brooklyn—Timely Advice from Dr. Harris and Other Eminent Physicians—The Homœpathists and the Board of Health.

The official bulletins of the Board of Health yesterday noted six cases of cholera in New-York and nine in Brooklyn, of which eight were fatal. The Brooklyn cases occurred in the Sixth and Twelfth Wards; those in New-York were distributed over the city. The mortuary record of this week will be about the same as in the corresponding week of last year, perhaps a little under. The following is the number of burial permits granted thus far: Sunday, 45; Monday, 106; Tuesday, 102; Wednesday, 93; Thursday, (noon,) 47—total, 393. We reproduce without comment.

THE NEW-YORK OFFICIAL BULLETIN,

for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bearing the following record:

John Christian, aged 39 years, a native of Germany, dwelling at No. 146 East Forty-first-street, was seized with cholera at 10:30 P. M. on Tuesday, and died on Wednesday. The premises were disinfected.

George Breen, a native of England, aged 45 years, was admitted to the Battery Barracks from No. 10 State-street on Wednesday, suffering from Cholera. He died the same day. The hotel No. 10 has been vacated, and the premises were yesterday thoroughly disinfected by order of the Board of Health.

Edward Daefmon, a German, aged 18 years, dwelling at No. 2[illegible] Forsyth-street, third floor, is ill of cholera and in collapse. The premises have been disinfected. The patient has been sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Jane McLaughlin, of No. 66 Mulberry-street, was found by an Inspector, on Tuesday night, in a state of collapse. The premises were disinfected. She died July 25.

Patrick Healey, a native of Ireland, dwelling at No. 1,287 Third-avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, is now in collapse, with no prospect of recovery. Another case has occurred in this house, which has now been a second time disinfected. The patient was in collapse at 10 A. M.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN,

for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, read as follows:

Dr. Charles Newhaus, of No. 7 East Baltic-street; taken at 11 A. M.; at 2 P. M. he went to see a patient; while returning home was attacked with vomiting; collapse soon followed, and resulted in death at 11 P. M.

James Gibbs, of Smith-street, fourth house south of Church-street; in collapse; condition critical.

Christopher Burns, of Twentieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in collapse; condition critical.

Catharine Greeley, of foot of Columbia-street; taken to Cholera Hospital; died at 9 A. M. July 24.

Mrs. Horn, of No. 30 William-street; taken sick at 9 A. M.; approaching collapse.

John Hamman, of King-street, near Van Brunt-street. Taken sick at 7 P. M., July 24; died 5:45 A. M., July 25.

Margaret Cassiday, of Sullivan-street, near Richards-street. Taken sick July 25, A. M.

Kate Fox, of corner of Columbia and King streets. Taken sick July 23, at 11 A. M.; approaching collapse, 4 P. M., July 24; died, 5 P. M., same day.

Whitmore Bedell, aged 40 years, of Remsen, near Washington-street, E. D. Taken at 2 o'clock A. M., July 25. Died in six hours.

PROF. GRANT'S DISINFECTANT.

Prof. Robert Grant has offered the Board of Health a gaseous disinfectant which, he asserts, is superior to either chloride of lime or coal tar, and at the same time not half so costly as the least expensive of these excellent disinfecting agents. If the Professor's claim be well founded, then certainly his preparation ought to be employed by the Sanitary authorities; for with cholera poison actually in our midst, and spreading, nothing that looks to shielding the community from its ravages can be amiss. The Professor's is by no means a new discovery. His disinfecting agent was employed at the Staten Island Quarantine and on board several infected naval vessels during the yellow fever and cholera visitation in 1848, and according to the testimony of Dr. Seth Geer, then Resident Physician; the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health of that year, and others, it effectually killed yellow fever and the cholera poison wherever it was used. At the request of Dr. Geer, Dr. James R. Chilton made a chemical analysis of the Professor's disinfecting material, and found that the gases which it evolved consisted principally of hydrochloric acid in combination with a very small proportion of hydrocyanic acid; and it was the opinion of Dr. Chilton, as it was also that of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, that the Professor had found a means—if not the best means—of fighting malignant foul-air diseases. The Professor retains his secret as far as possible; and herein, probably, may be found the reason why the Health Commissioners have not given his disinfectant a trial.

From the hour of entering upon their work down to this time, the Commissioners have been besieged by chemists and others, each of whom has invariably had the very best disinfecting agent that the sun ever shone upon; and almost invariably the components of the discoverer's material for disinfection have been kept profoundly secret. The Commissioners have listened to these gentlemen, and sometime given their discoveries a trial; but as a rule, the witnessing of experiments has been an idle tax upon their time and patience, especially where they have not been permitted to know something concerning the active principles of the agent which the exhibitor has undertaken to bring to their notice. Prof. Grant has given them only a vague idea of his disinfectant, merely informing them that it is a gas, which, liberated in a dwelling, at once purifies the atmosphere, or exposed in a street, immediately disinfects the neighborhood. If this claim be true, why should not the Board of Health give the Professor a trial, say at Abattoir-place? A triumph there would be a triumph indeed. For if anybody can sweeten the atmosphere of Eleventh-avenue, from West Thirty-eighth-street to West Forty-third, he can work a miracle; and since the Health Commissioners have been enjoined from closing the Abattoir-place cholera-breeders, it a man imagines that he can neutralize the pestilential stinks which render that region of the City unfit for human habitation, why not allow him a trial?

CROTON WATER—A SUGGESTION.

Just now Croton water is running with uncommon impurity, and soon its sediment will be green and slimy, offensive to sight and taste, and probably hurtful, if not in a degree poisonous. Even now every drop of Croton which passes the faucet should be filtered. A cheap and serviceable filter, which may readily be applied by any housekeeper, may be made by attaching a small flannel bag to your Croton faucet. This bag, washed daily, or as often as the sediment renders it impervious, will strain and cleanse your water and render it fit for immediate use.

CHOLERA PREVENTION.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics completed yesterday the translation of his latest European advices concerning cholera, and in the following letter to the President of the Board of Health he has embodied the substance thereof:

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

Sir: In the course of its foreign correspondence, the Board received last week several documents of much practical value from Europe. The following abstract of one of them is worthy of universal attention. It is in the style of a joint letter of practical advice upon measures to be used against cholera in the present epidemic, written and published by the three great teachers and experts in Public Hygiene, Professors C. Mesinger, of Berlin, M. von Pettenkofer, of Munich, and C. A. Wunderlich, of Leipsig. It is entitled *Cholera-Prevention*. Laid before the Sanitary Authorities, Physicians, and the public. We omit many details, and all that which particularly relates to the armies in the field and in the Continental cities. These recognized leaders and masters of sanitary knowledge say:

"The profession has some knowledge, obtained by exact researches, about the spread of cholera. But to the general public this knowledge and the true means of precaution against the cholera remain unknown, though very simple and easily comprehended. We know that if cholera comes near a place the inhabitants become alarmed and generally they resort to injurious and worthless nostrums, which are brought before the public for mere pecuniary gain, instead of resorting, as all people ought to do, to the sanitary measures which science and experience prove to be most effective. Hence we deem it desirable to communicate to the sanitary authorities, the physicians and the people, some knowledge of the best precautionary measures against the dissemination of cholera, in order that the misery which cholera epidemics bring to human society shall be lessened by giving attention to the sanitary regulations. Our knowledge of cholera we obtain by exact study in epidemics.

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PRINCIPLES OF DISINFECTION.

We do not know that it is necessary that all organic matter should be actually destroyed in order to render it harmless or to keep it, as we may say, from putrefaction. We have reason to believe that Cholera infection can be rendered harmless without absolutely destroying the organic matter with which it is associated. The specific nature of the Cholera-germ is still unknown, but we know some of the conditions connected with cholera infection.

It may be considered probable that the presence of ammonia in fluids that are undergoing decomposition is a most active means of spreading the Cholera poison by human excrements; and that to prevent infection we must control the putrefaction that is characterized by ammoniacal gases.

ENUMERATION OF THE BEST DISINFECTING AGENTS.

All soluble metallic salts that have an acid reaction. Of these sulphate of iron (copperas) is the cheapest and most available; chloride of manganese is also useful; also all soluble salts of zinc.

But we must keep all putrefying excrements of the body from undergoing decomposition, and for this purpose carbolic acid (or coal-tar in some form) can best be used. The disinfecting power of all metallic salts is made much more efficient by the addition of a little of this substance.

The disinfection of privy pipes, drains and places inaccessible to ordinary disinfectants may be best purified by this substance (coal-tar) or sulphuric acid gas.

Chloride of lime is much used, but there is no proof that it is a disinfectant of cholera. It has its great uses, however.

QUANTITIES IN WHICH DISINFECTANTS SHOULD BE USED.

For privies and water-closets 25 grammes of sulphate of iron, two-thirds of an ounce or an equivalent of manganese or zinc salts dissolved in water, is sufficient to keep the evacuation of one person each day from putrefaction. A small quantity of carbolic acid added occasionally will preserve the excrements in the acid condition, and prevent their becoming infectious. This coal-tar substance is the most powerful of deoderizers. Four grammes—one-eighth of an ounce—of crude carbolic acid is sufficient to preserve the evacuating which two-thirds of an ounce of sulphate of iron have rendered acid. (This coal-tar substance in Munich would cost one-eighth of one cent for the quantity here mentioned, and need not cost as much as that in this City.)

THINGS TO BE DISINFECTED.

First of all, the excrements and all vessels and things for the accumulation or removal of the same; in short, everything that comes in contact with the substance. Excrements and vomited matter must be emptied into vessels which already contain the disinfectants; also, all vessels and places used for receiving the same, as privies, waste pipes and the like. Then all clothing, under-clothing, floors and things soiled by excrements must be disinfected. The fluids from the dead of cholera and everything soiled by them must receive the same attention.

N. B.—Public attention should everywhere be called to the important fact, that fresh excrements of cholera patients do not bring danger instantly, and that before they become infectious or can give the disease there is time for the necessary steps of cleansing and disinfection. And, added to this, there must be the most thorough removal of organic matter and putrifying substances from the neighborhood of the habitation. Worthless and suspicious articles should be disinfected and then destroyed.

WHERE WE SHOULD BEGIN TO DISINFECT.

In any place where there is reason to expect the disease will come, and where it could become epidemic, the work of disinfection should not be delayed until the disease shows itself. It should not wait to follow the outbreak of cholera even in a single house, but should go before the outbreak. Cleansing and disinfection are the prophylactives of cholera.

If a house or spot has become infected, the disinfection generally comes too late for that place at least, for those who are sick. The opportunity to inoculate all stuff that could be infected is not apt to be lost, and it then depends upon individual good fortune if any escape. But disinfection must not be omitted in any house where a cholera case happens. It must be practiced instantly, to prevent further spread of the cholera germs in that house and in that place.

One of the greatest wrongs that can be practiced by any person or family is the hiding or not reporting the first cases which occur. It is an injury to the public, inflicting evils which the greatest efforts and sacrifices may not overcome.

All privies and water-closets of railroad stations and hotels, wherever there can be any reason to fear infection of cholera by travelers, must be kept constantly disinfected.

INDIVIDUAL PREDISPOSITION TO CHOLERA.

In every place, in every house visited by cholera, nearly all the inhabitants are exposed, to a greater or less extent, to the influence of the cholera poison. Most of them feel a change in their usual health, yet only a few wholly succumb to the disease. The power of withstanding the epidemic is very different in different individuals. Everything that weakens, that unstimulates, or otherwise makes the bowels unusually susceptible, or that drives the blood from the surface of the body into the internal organs, or whatever diminishes the natural excretions of the body, does injury, and predisposes any person to the disease. Every person must avoid what his experience has taught him will produce diarrhœa, and when diarrhœa does occur, medical advice must be instantly called.

The house-to-house visitation among poor families has been of the greatest importance in staying epidemics, by detecting the earliest attacks of the disease. Care and observation, stations for advice and prescriptions to persons only sick with diarrhœa are much to be recommended as an an addition to any hospital system.

Impure water and decaying articles of food must be avoided. The food must be strengthening, but always moderate. Intoxicating liquors must not be freely used. Intemperate persons suffer severely from the disease. Keep the bowels warm, for which purpose use flannel bands. Ventilation of dwelling is of the utmost importance. We see how it is in the overcrowded ships and jails, where the disease produces the most terrible havoc; and if persons who are infected with cholera in any place directly afterward go to live in foul air they are likely to be seized with the full force of the disease, while those who go to healthy homes and pure air may suffer little or nothing at all from their exposure to the cholera poison in the infected districts. Therefore, all dwellings should be thoroughly ventilated and cleansed when an epidemic comes. People must keep the doors and windows of their houses open, regardless of the weather, and protect themselves meanwhile by clothing. The common practice of putting chloride of lime in rooms when the air is corrupt is not a good substitute for ventilation.

PLAN OF OBSERVATION IN CHOLERA EPIDEMICS.

1. Observe the first cases very carefully in every place. Notice any connection with infected places or with the sick. Notice connection with diarrhœas, with sound persons, or with others sick with cholera. Notice if the person first seized with cholera had visited any suspected locality. Notice the character of the persons attacked.

2. Record all cases of attack and of death, and state the house, floor, age, sex and occupation of the patient or deceased person. Direct special attention to the origin of the case or cases; the dependence upon portable infection; positive and negative facts about the spread to neighboring places; the particular means by which the disease is proved to spread, and notice if the disease Winters over and breaks out in the ensuing Spring.

3. Notice the general and collateral causes of the epidemic, such as the geological nature of the ground; the site and nature of the sub-soil of those premises in which cholera becomes most severe, and upon which it last lingers. Also, depth and variations of depth of the water level in these grounds which become infected. Observe particularly from whence the people obtain their water supply, and let every one observe whether such water supply could have received the soakage from any place where the excrements from cholera patients were thrown. Notice the character of other diseases that are prevailing at the time of the epidemic or just before, especially diarrhœa, typhus and pneumonia.

4. Notice what causes seem to have influenced the disappearance or arrest of the epidemic; also to what extent, in what manner and with what result disinfection was employed. State if house-to-house visitation was resorted to, and with what results. Record the experience in cholera hospitals, and make a record of medical treatment with results.

The foregoing is a brief abstract of the letter of thirty pages which the distinguished authors have forwarded to us. The advice it embodies is fully in accordance with the measures adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Health, and we know that these measures and the facts upon which they are based are fully sustained by the ablest sanitary authorities in Great Britain and France. In a recent note upon the arrest and mitigation of cholera by cleansing and special disinfection, Prof. E. A. Parkes, of the British Army Medical School says, it would be criminal to neglect or oppose these means, which experience has proved so effectual in controlling epidemic cholera. And we have reason to believe that the British cities and our American cities and villages will be spared the fatality that characterized all former visitations of cholera, if now, in every place and in every house, the plain instructions of such sanitary lessons are heeded. Respectfully, E. HARRIS, M. D.,

Corresponding Secretary M. B. H.

Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics,
New-York, July 26, 1866.

DISINFECTING SEWERS, CELLARS, &C.

Accompanying the foregoing, Dr. Harris submitted the following very valuable hints in relation to the cleansing and disinfection of sewers, cellars, drains, water-closets, sinks, and the like. It should be known that the cheap disinfectants, which he recommends to be used without stint during the coming month, may be obtained at the Police stations or at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Board of Health, where there are cargoes awaiting consumption. Dr. Harris says:

In sewers, when offensive, pour the chloride of lime-cream, made by mixing ten pounds of strong chloride of lime in a half-barrel of water, and at this rate for any quantity required, stirring the mixture thoroughly before pouring it down the house drains, privy sewers or street culverts. Let it flow into the sewer very gradually. Eight pounds of strong chloride of lime will deodorize one hundred barrels of flowing sewage; but much greater quantities of it are required for stagnant sewage. Coal tar or the dead oil of coal tar should be poured in (always through house or privy drains) as directed for disinfecting such drains, so as to flow the entire length of the drains and sewers in which putrefaction is to be arrested. The quantity of coal tar or coal tar and creamy chloride of lime required to keep up the disinfection in foul drains will not often exceed one gallan per week to every hundred feet in length of drains, and two or three times this quantity in same length of sewers. The coal tar and its various preparations disinfect very permanently. The walls and linings of offensive vaults, stables and sewers, wherever accessible, should be painted (smeared) with a coating of hot coal tar or coal tar and quicklime mixture. Foul places may be quickly purified by these means.

House drains and cess-pools, soil-pipes of water-closets and privies, and all foul drains, should receive a dose of coal tar every day or two. A teacupful in the mouth of drain-pipes in kitchens or slop sinks every two or three nights, frequently enough to keep down all putrefaction and sink smells, will keep up a constant disinfection. In the first cleansing of these nuisances the pipes must be flushed by a large quantity of water poured in at once. Then begin the disinfection with a few pints of coal tar, (in the absence of coal tar, or with it, use the same quantity of thick, creamy solution of chloride of lime;) after which use only the small quantity mentioned. To render the disenfiction as complete as possible, there should be a pint of the saturated solution of copperas poured into each water-closet, pan and privy seat every night. During the prevalence of cholera this must in no case be neglected, and if cholera is upon the premises, this dosing the privies with copperas must be kept up several times a day, as long as the privies, &c., are liable to be used by any person who has a diarrhœa.

Cellars must be kept ventilated and dry. Paint the walls with hot coal-tar, or use coal-tar powder and quicklime and charcoal powder, freely and frequently.

The dwelling apartments, particularly all bedrooms, must be kept perfectly dry. Kindle wood fires occasionally, and in every open fireplace. Plates or shallow trays, with quicklime and charcoal powder, or coal-tar powder, or coal-tar powdered upon plates of quicklime or chloride of lime, are among the best disinfectants that can be used in every room. They never should be absent from the apartment where cholera and diarrhœal disease are present. Infected houses or apartments must be purified by washing the wood work with hot water, in which chloride of lime is dissolved; whitewashing the walls with fresh lime, and then if the place is still believed to be infected, the rooms may be fumigated by burning a few ounces of sulphur upon a chafing dish of red hot embers. Chlorine gas, very concentrated, may be used for the same purpose, but the sulphur or the vapor of coal-tar is better against cholera.

Doors and windows to be closed for twelve hours after fumigation begins, then to be kept open for successive days and nights.

HINT FROM A LAYMAN.

No. 49 Liberty-street, New-York, July 26, 1866.

Dr. Dalton: I perceive in to-day's papers that camphor, laudanum and chloroform are recommended for cholera. During the prevalence of this disease in the West Indies, in 1849-50, myself, family and several others, following my advice, used spirits of camphor as a preventive, by taking every day or two from four to six drops in a little water; and while every family on the island was, where I resided, more or less afflicted with the disease, those who used camphor as a preventive were perfectly healthy. Should you deem this worthy of your attention, it would be well to make it public. Yours, J. W. CARL.

HOMEOPATHISTS VS. THE HEATH BOARD.

Drs. B. F. Bowers and A. C. Hull, Chairmen of the Cholera Committees of the New-York and Brooklyn Homeopathic Medical Societies, have published a vigorous letter, accusing the Metropolitan Board of Health of unjustly discriminating in favor of the allopathic medical practitioners. They say:

On the 27th of April, 1866, we addressed a letter to the Metropolitan Board of Health, offering "to furnish reputable and qualified physicians to apply the homeopathic treatment to cholera patients," and asking that "one hospital and district in each county of the Metropolitan district may be assigned to such physicians as may be nominated to the Board of Health for that purpose by the Homeopathic Medical Society of the respective counties; the hospital to be under the sole charge and direction of said homeopathic physicians, subject only to the supreme control of the Board of Health, and open at all times to the visits of inspectors appointed by the Board, and of the public, in so far as the Board may permit."

To this, the only response received was through the public prints, which stated that the Committee of the Board of Health had reported in favor of granting us parts of two down-town hospitals. On the 9th of May we addressed another communication to the Board stating the impracticability of homeopathic physicians practicing in allopathic hospitals, and repeating our request for a separate building. As far as could be learned from the newspaper reports (for no direct answer was vouchsafed us) this memorial was simply ordered on file. On the 5th of June we once more addressed the Board, showing that in the "General Plan of Operations" submitted by Dr. Stephen Smith, Chief of Hospitals, as published in the papers of June 2, we could see no reason why one of the six districts, into which he proposed to divide the City, should not be assigned to homeopathic physicians, to be by them managed and controlled in accordance with said "General Plan."

To this also we received no reply.

On the 15th of June, a letter was sent by us to the Board of Health, stating that we had addressed several communications to them at different times during the past two months, and asking whether it was their intention to favor us with a direct reply, or whether we might consider the newspaper reports of the doings of the Board as sufficient answer. The Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. Stone, to whom this and all other previous communications of ours had been referred, did not vouchsafe us even then a written reply, although repeatedly urged to do so by some of the non-medical members of the Board, who had no fear of the New-York Academy of Medicine before their eyes. We were, therefore, denied the courtesy of a definite response; and although we had seen in the public prints that portions of two hospitals were recommended to be assigned to us, we were left completely in ignorance of the terms and requisite details of such arrangement. It was deemed best, consequently, to seek a personal interview with the Sanitary Committee; for in no other way did it seem possible to arrive at any understanding of what we were expected to do, or how we were to do it. Accordingly one of our Committee sought out Dr. Stone, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and, in a long conversation on the subject, elicited the following details of the proposed plan of operations: That homeopathic physicians would be allowed to join in treating cholera patients, but could not be choosers of the manner in which such treatment is to be conducted; that no change could or would be made in the organization already existing, but that we might come in under the same rules and regulations as other medical assistants; that an offer of part of the Five Points and Battery Hospitals had already been made to us through the medium of the public Press; that we would have assigned to us, in certain wards in these hospitals, every alternate bed for the exhibition of our treatment, which beds would be filled in rotation by incoming sick. That a full and minute record should be kept in the hospital books of the condition of the patient at the time of his reception and during the progress of his disease, which record should be always open for the inspection of any of the other attending physicians, who would also have the right to place upon the record any correction or criticism which the case might suggest. This privilege to be common to all the physicians of the hospital, in order to insure accuracy of detail and of diagnosis but not to extend to any criticism upon the treatment. That all prescriptions must be written out in full, giving the dose and strength of the remedy; which prescription must be filed up by the apothecary, who would be supplied with all drugs and preparations which any physicians might order or suggest. But no medicines to be administered from pocket-cases, or in any other way than by means of a written prescription and the regular apothecary. Dr. Stone also stated that this matter had been discussed in full by the Sanitary Committee, and that no exceptions could be made to these rules, and that all physicians would be compelled to observe them in the cholera hospitals; and that no distinctive practice would be allowed for a moment in a separate hospital. On this last point the Sanitary Committee had fully resolved and were immovable.

* * * * * *

We claim our share of the public hospitals, not as a favor or as a test of the merits of our system, but as a right. Our success is an established fact; our practitioners in New-York City and suburbs are numbered by hundreds and are rapidly increasing, and our clientage comprises nearly one-half of the entire wealth and intelligence of this metropolis. We maintain that the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health can in no way be justified in allowing their professional prejudices to shut us out of all participation in the public hospitals. We demand as a right that so large a portion of our taxpayers should be fairly represented in our medical institutions. We have passed through an ordeal lasting nearly half a century, and, in spite of all prejudices and every form of ridicule and opposition, have steadily increased in popular estimation; have founded and supported, by individual enterprise, colleges, hospitals and dispensaries; and have even modified and improved the old school practice itself. In no disease has the value of our treatment been more satisfactorily shown than in epidemic cholera, the statistics of which have been frequently published. We court a fair trial of our treatment, and are willing to stand or fall by the practical result. But we cannot, in all proper self-respect, take positions under a Committee which arrogates to its school all the science and honesty of the profession, and leaves us none.

* * * * * * *

In a word, we claim for ourselves equal intelligence, education, honesty of purpose and sincerity of conviction. All we ask is a fair field for the exhibition of our method of cure and no favor. We can only repeat our offer, already thrice made, to take charge of a hospital in any epidemic that may occur; said hospital to be under our own administration and management, subject only to the supreme control of the Board of Health, and to be open at all hours for inspection of its records, its prescriptions or its patients, by any person duly appointed for that purpose. From a fair competition we shrink not, but seek it in all sincerity, and by its results are content to abide.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company K Give a Grand Picnic and Promenade at Lefferts' Grove.

The Fourteenth Regiment (Brooklyn) is one of which New-York and the country have reason to be proud. The record of its war power is brilliant, and the history of its achievements is national. On Tuesday evening, Company K gave a grand hop and picnic at Lefferts' Grove, Brooklyn. The people began to congregate about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from which time on there was the jolliest kind of a time, "all hands around." The crowd increased, and by 8 o'clock the dancing platform was completely "jammed" with ladies and gentlemen, sadly reducing the limits of the quadrilles and restricting the "round dances" to a circle of very small diameter. But notwithstanding, every one was pleased, every one danced, and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The ladies were out in full force, in the proportion of two to one of the masculines. Whole families also made up the numbers, and in a day's healthful recreation found fresh strength to enable them to bear the infected city breezes, and the stifling heats of blazing walls of brick, to which citizens of our lower wards, no matter in what good circumstances they may be, are unavoidably subjected. The dresses of the ladies figuring on the brilliantly illuminated platform were in many instances *distingué*, and in every case tasteful and pleasing in effect. The scene at about 8 o'clock in the evening was one of unique effects and novel beauties. In the open air, beneath the shade of ancient trees, glowing beneath the glare and glitter of gaslights, which made the scene as bright as the most brilliantly illuminated ballroom, a showy mass of glaring uniforms, martial figures, pretty faces, and gay costumes was mingling and mixing its competent parts and colors in the time with the flow of sweet music, in the most marvelous manner, and with an effect pleasing beyond all description to the passive looker-on. Above this scene of kaleidoscopic intricacy and beauty waved a broad banner, the only decoration provided beside the beautiful women whose presence was the best ornament to the scene. The band, in a tastily ornamented pagoda, elevated above the dancing floor, was in plain sight and yet out of the way of the terpsichoreans, to whose feet they gave the inspiration of nimbleness through the sweet music they wafted to them on the cool evening breezes. The scene was in every respect more romantically beautiful, and equally respectable with that presented on the dancing floor of the Academy on the occasion of the best balls of the Winter season. The respectability of Lefferts' Park, and its good management generally, left no margin for the incursions of rowdies among the respectable people, and hence the amusement went on in the most perfect routine of etiquette, and the gallant members of Company K congratulated themselves on having found a suburban retreat where rowdies were not the patrons and the gods, as is too often the case in places of resort on a similar plan, but of inferior respectability. The festivities were kept up until about 11 o'clock, when the final quadrille was called, and the party returned to their homes in the best of spirits and delighted with their day's amusement.

The committees detailed to attend to the dancing arrangements deserve all credit for the perfect and pleasing manner in which they performed their duties and made sure the enjoyment of all present. The following are the names of the gentlemen thus officiating:

Floor Manager.—John Farrell.

Floor Committee.—A. W. Kearsing, J. S. Hetfield, J. Kehoe, G. Stevens, E. Barnes, R. Prestage, W. McDonald, G. Smith P. McArdle, J. Longene, Capt. W. Twibelle, Lieut. S. Hawthorn, T. Canfield and J. Duryea.

The following was the order of dancing:

1. Promenade; 2. Quadrille; 3. Quadrille—Minuet; 4. Waltz, Polka and Redowa; 5. Les Lanciers; 6. Quadrille—Basket; 7. Schottisch; 8. K Company Reel; 9. Quadrille—[illegible]

and Polka; 11. Les Lanciers; 12. Quadrille—Nine Pin; 13. Polka; 14. Quadrille March. Intermission. 15. Promenade; 16. Quadrille—Fancy; 17. Galop; 18. Reel and Jig; 19. Caledonians; 20. Danish Polka; 21. Les Lanciers; 22. Quadrille; 23. Redowa, Waltz and Polka; 24. Quadrille—Nine Pin; 25. Les Lanciers; 26. Waltz, Schottische and Mazourka; 27. Quadrille; 28. Quadrille—All Sorts Mixed.

The conduct and surroundings of the entire affair were admirable and in the best of taste.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners yesterday, present, C. C. PINCKNEY, President, and Commissioners ENGS and ABBE, the following communications were received and appropriately referred:

From the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, in regard to condition of house No. 20 Hamilton-street; from SPENCER ROGERS, Chief Engineer Portland Fire Department, in regard to purchasing Hook and Ladder trucks; from ROBERT TAYLOR, asking attention of Board to Sturgeon's Patent Anti-Inflammable Solution; from WM. H. WOOD, THOMAS H. GRIFFITH, and others, members of Engine No. 17, asking that JAMES NEVILLE be reinstated to membership in said company; from DANIEL CASIDY, Yorkville, making complaint against members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13; from C. E. HARTSHORN, asking for investigation into ownership of Hose Carriage No. 56; from Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor, inclosing communication from J. C. DERBY, United States Agent for "the Paris Exposition," in regard to sending to the fair for exhibition a first-class steam fire engine from HUGHES, ADAIR & MCALISTER, as follows:

JULY 17, 1866.

Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

GENTS: A fire occurred this morning in premises adjoining our distillery, and but for the timely arrival of the fire companies, and the prompt and energetic manner which the firemen displayed in extinguishing the fire, our building would undoubtedly have fallen a prey to the flames. Please accept our thanks for the efficiency shown by the members of the Department.

Yours respectfully,
HUGHES, ADAIR & MCALISTER,
Nos. 165 and 167 West Twenty-seventh-street.

From JOHN H. VAN TASSELL, Foreman Engine Company No. 8, in regard to introduction of telegraph to house; from WM. J. KELLEY, inviting Board to Picnic of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 38; from WM. H. KELLER, Secretary of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, notifying the Board of the expulsion of NICHOLAS WOLF from said Company; from E. KINGSLAND, Chief-Engineer, preferring charges against JOHN B. DINHAM, Foreman Engine Company No. 22; from WM. DONNELLY, Foreman Engine Company No. 5, preferring charges against Assistant-Foreman PATRICK MCKEEVER; from W. W. BOWLES, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, preferring charge against JAMES BOYLE of said Company; from MICHAEL SHANNESSY, District-Engineer, preferring charges against JOHN COYLE, Assistant-Foreman, and LOUIS LALLAMONT, Engineer, of Engine Company No. 34; from GEO. W. QUACKENBUSH, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, preferring charge against private JOHN E. WILLETTS of that Company, also against MICHAEL C. DEITTER and EDWARD MCPHELAN, of same Company; from ROBERT KING, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, preferring charge against M. V. B. DUVALL of that Company; from SAMUEL YATES, Foreman Engine Company No. 27, preferring charge against JOHN STANLEY of said Company.

Commissioner ABBE, from Committee on Appointments and Discipline offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That until the 1st day of September the officers and members of the force may wear during the day time, for fatigue duty, a white straw hat, with the insignia of the Department worn in front.

Resolved, That the Chief-Engineer, together with the Superintendent of Repairs, be and they are hereby authorized to employ temporarily a wheelwright, at the repair-yard, subject to the approval of this Board.

Resolved, That DAVID CLUTE be appointed a fireman, for duty with Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, and that WM. H. ADAMS be appointed a fireman, for duty with Engine Company No. 14.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENGS, from Committee on Apparatus and Hose, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contract agreed upon by the Committee on Apparatus and Hose with JAMES R. PUGH, of Harrisburgh, Penn., for 30,000 feet of hose at $1 47 per foot, be hereby confirmed and ratified.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY, from Committee on Finance and Telegraph, presented a report advising the payment of sundry accounts.

Which was accepted.

Also the following resolution:

Resolved, That WILLIAM H. MOUNT be and he is hereby appointed line man in the Telegraph Department from the 18th inst.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENGS, from the Committee on Buildings and Supplies, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That possession of Engine-house No. 133 Fulton-street be taken, in conformity with the fourth section of the articles of agreement between this Department and CHARLES VANDERVOORT, for erecting and completing a building thereon, he having failed, after continued and repeated efforts on our part, to conform to his contract.

Which was adopted.

Upon which the Board adjourned.

The Copyright Business.

Although New-York, in a literary point of view, is said to be not equal to the "Hub of the Universe," better known as Boston, still facts and figures obtained at the office of Mr. WILMARTH, the copyright clerk of the United States District Court in this City, show that our publishers constitute an enterprising and ever active fraternity, who are not in any wise intimidated by the claim of superiority made by the aforesaid hub. If they take a notion to issue a new work, they do it without fear or trembling, and without asking permission of the modern Athenians who live near Cape Cod. According to the records in the copyright clerk's office, the number of copyrights granted during the year 1865 was as follows:

Books	573	Charts	19
Photographs	433	Railway Guides	13
Music	371	Hymn Books	5
Newspapers	211	Catalogues	3
Engravings	132	Marriage Certificates	1
Prints	118	Albums	1
Labels	112	Orations	1
Maps	92		
Plays	86	Total	2,116

During the year preceding, the number of copyrights issued was 1,999, the increase in 1865 being 117. As Uncle Sam receives only $1 for every copyright granted, the business was certainly not exceedingly lucrative, barely paying the expenses of the office, not to mention the salary of the clerk.

Among the copyrights issued was one for the *Star*, of New-York, a weekly newspaper of the first class, devoted to news, literature, science, and above all, the glory of God in Christ. As the *Star* has failed to put in an appearance, and nearly a year and a half has elapsed since it promised to do so, the plausible inference can be drawn that it will probably never become a fixed planet in the literary firmament of the metropolis.

The Tract Society secured a copyright for a work entitled *The Young Lady of Pleasure*, while a satirical fellow, ROLLO BURKE by name, purchased one for a work bearing the title of *The Only Original, Infallible and Authoritative Encyclical Blunderbuss fulminated from St. Peters by His Hollow-ness, P. P. No. IX.*

A large number of books of verse by new hands were published during the year, the candidates for immortality being JOHN HENRY VOSBURG, RAY PALMER, S. T. GORDON, GEORGE W. BIRDSEYE, WM. H. STEBBINS, SARAH T. BOLTON, EMILY T. B. BENNETT, EDWARD WILLETT, EDWARD HOPPER, C. D. GARDETTE, and others too numerous to mention. Copyrights were also procured for new poems by BRYANT, STODDARD, WALT WHITMAN, and several others known to fame.

On the 21st of January, 1865, the following item appears upon the record:

"Workmen of New-York, or the Curse of Drink; a Drama in three acts, with two scenic effects. By LAURA KEENE."

On the 17th of February following the item appears again, but enlarged to embrace "Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Louisville, Nashville and New-Orleans," and increased to "three" acts.

Three days later it makes another appearance, and reads, "The Workmen of America." This being quite as comprehensive as Miss KEENE could make it, no other entry of it is found on the books.

Among the plays copyrighted during the year but never acted was "The Daughter of the People, or Love and Hate," a drama in three acts, by WM. F. GILCHRIST, who also "did" another entitled "The Streets of Brooklyn," which he claimed as original, including the prologue. A moral and domestic drama named "The Sewing Woman, or The Soldier's Wife," in three acts, by W. A. C. FULTON, was closely followed by the following item: "Queer," by GARDNER FULLER, in three acts. A queer construction of a title, to be sure. One THOMAS MAGUIRE paid his dollar and secured a copyright for "Major Crooks," a tragedy, while Mr. ANGELO COONEY follows suit and bids defiance to dramatic plagiarists over the title page of "Joseph Wilmot, or the Outcast's Revenge," a drama in five acts.

For the information of persons who may desire to procure copyrights we will state that the author, before the publication of his work, must deposit with the copyright clerk a printed copy of the title page of the same. At the same time he must hand the clerk one dollar, which will entitle the author to a certificate. Within three months after publication a copy of the work must be deposited in the clerk's office. The penalty for printing or publishing any work and falsely announcing on the title page that the same has been entered according to act of Congress, or words having that meaning, is one hundred dollars. Copyrights are granted for twenty-eight years, after the expiration of which they may be renewed for fourteen years.

Award of Contracts.

The following contracts have been awarded by the Comptroller and the Croton Aqueduct Department:

Grading and setting curb and gutter stones in New-avenue east and New-avenue west to JAMES KEHOE, at $13,879 64.

Grading and setting curb and gutter stones in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square, to J. D. MOORE, at $19,435.

Flagging sidewalks in Forty-ninth-street on north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to R. CRAGIN, at $1,184 15.

Regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, to JOSEPH F. KEYES, $60,314 78.

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, to OSCAR TAYLOR, at $3,563.

Resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues, to R. CUNNINGHAM, at $326 60.

Resetting curb and gutter stones in Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to E. P. BRODERICK, at $2,735 50.

A contract for supplying cast iron pipe was awarded to the Warren Foundry and Machine Company, at the following prices:

5,000 feet 12-inch pipe	$2 55
16,000 feet 6-inch pipe	1 35
1,000 feet 4-inch pipe	84

The Portland Sufferers.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by Mr. A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the Portland Relief Committee, No. 31 Burling-slip:

A. Hooley & Co.	$100	C. A. H.	$10
J. L. & L. Riker	200	Abbott & Moore	25
C. S. & J. N. Chester	50	Geo. A. Jarvis	25
B. B. Howell & Son	100	W. C. Bryant	50
Alexander & Isaacs	10		
Total			$545
Previously acknowledged			102,835
Grand total			$103,380

DEPARTURE OF THE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE FOR PORTLAND.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Treasurer, and the other members of the Special Committee left yesterday for Portland, where they are empowered to distribute judiciously the funds collected in this City up to the present time.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$96,180	Thistle Society	$100
Brooklyn	14,000	Open Board	3,000
Mayor's Office	2,592	Gold Exchange	3,000
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,705
Board of Brokers	5,000	Petroleum Board	1,020
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Produce Exchange	7,091
		Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$149,246

Persons who want to contribute to the fund can send their money to Mr. A. A. LOW, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Fires.

IN GREENWICH-STREET.

About 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the woodshed of No. 92 Greenwich-street, corner of Rector-street. Before the flames were extinguished they extended to the second floor and roof of the building, causing about $600 damage. The premises are owned by Mr. NEWMAN, who is fully insured. The second floor is occupied by Mrs. HANNAH WENTHAL, who sustains a loss of $200; insured. LOUIS ISAACS occupies the first floor as a clothing store. The stock was removed by the Insurance Patrol. Insured for $800 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The store on the corner is occupied by AUGUST FROWETHER as a grocery. Stock slightly damaged by water.

IN EAST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the distillery Nos. 175 and 177 East Forty-eighth-street, owned by BACHERACH & LEVY. The flames originated from a quantity of vapor igniting at the furnace in the engine-room. Damage to stock about $2,500, and $4,000 to building; not insured. The machinery is injured to the extent of $2,000; insured in Philadelphia companies.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

JULY 27.—Eckford *vs.* Irvington, on Union Grounds, Williamsburgh.

JULY 27.—Montauk *vs.* Burnside, on Montauk Grounds, at 2:30 P. M.

JULY 28.—Active, of New-York, *vs.* Excelsior, of Brooklyn at Hoboken.

THE UNION CLUB IN CONNECTICUT.

The Union Club of Morrisania, which left New-York last Monday on a tour through Connecticut, arrived at Norwich the next morning, and in the afternoon encountered the Uncas Club of that place. As will be seen by the score, the Unions gained a decided victory, only allowing the Uncas to make one run in nine innings, while the Morrisania boys went in on their batting muscle and made 51. We append the score:

UNCAS.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Case, l. f.	4	0	Martin, 2d b.	4	5
Abbott, 1st b.	3	0	Abrams, l. f.	3	7
Hillard, c.	4	0	Smith, 1st b.	1	9
Till, p.	3	0	Hannigan, s. s.	1	6
Palmer, r. f.	3	0	Pabor, p.	5	5
Meech, 2d b.	3	0	Birdsall, c.	2	6
Whittaker, c. f.	3	0	Hudson, r. f.	5	5
Pierce, s. s.	3	0	Ketcham, 3d b.	1	5
Muzzey, 3d b.	2	1	Austin, c. f.	5	4
Total	27	1	Total	27	51

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Uncas	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Union	3	5	3	5	0	4	8	6	17—51

Umpire—Mr. PEARISH, of the Chester Club.
Scorers—Messrs. GODDARD and ANNER.
Time of game—Two hours twenty minutes.
Fly-catches—Uncas, 13; Union, 11.

UNKNOWNS VS. PASTIMES, OF NEW-JERSEY.

A very spirited match was played on Wednesday at East Orange, N. J., between the Unknowns, of East Orange, and the Pastimes, of Montclair. The following is the score:

UNKNOWNS.	Outs.	Runs.	PASTIMES.	Outs.	Runs.
J. Mead, r. f.	2	2	J. K. Mead, 1st b.	3	4
N. Styles, 3d b.	2	3	J. Wheeler, 2d b.	1	6
A. Harthill, c.	1	2	R. M. Henning, c.	3	4
F. M. Hedden, 1st b	3	2	H. Fullerton, l. f.	2	4
A. Cleary, c. f.	2	2	J. A. Hadden, s. s.	3	4
A. Corbett, 2d b.	3	2	J. Doremus, 3d b.	3	4
W. Hogan, p.	2	3	J. Carrington, p.	0	7
W. Reimer, l. f.	0	5	W. L. Doremus, r. f.	1	5
W. Darvel, s. s.	4	1	W. Sharp, c. f.	3	4
Total	20	22	Total	20	41

Umpire—Mr. WARD, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DEVOE and ——.
Time of Game—Three hours and thirty minutes.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.

JOHN VALLINI, of No. 51 Wooster-street, made oath yesterday morning that EMIL GERALINI and PROSPERO MAUZOT, both natives of France, had induced him to enter the premises No. 159 Mott-street, where MAUZOT pretended to be about purchasing some wine from him. As he stepped inside, VALLINI was thrust into a room, the door of which was locked by MAUZOT. A third and unknown man then seized the complainant by the hair, and brandishing a razor, threatened to cut his throat if he made any outcry. While thus intimidated, MAUZOT rifled his pockets of a gold watch and chain valued at $350, and $412 in United States Treasury notes. The unknown man received the plunder and made his escape, Mr. VALLINI being prevented from pursuing him by the accused. He, however, gave the alarm, when Officer KENT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, ran up and arrested MAUZOT and GERALINI. This being the statement of the complainant, both the prisoners were committed for further examination. The unknown confederate has not yet been arrested, nor the plunder recovered.

BURGLARY IN CHATHAM-SQUARE.

At an early hour on Monday morning, RUDOLPH SANDERS' cigar-store, No. 1 Chatham-square, was entered by burglars, who wrenched off two padlocks on the front door, afterward securing $110 worth of cigars, chewing-tobacco and pipes, which they succeeded in carrying off. Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Ward Police, on learning of the burglary, detailed Officers MULLEN and HUBELT to investigate the case, and they succeeded on Wednesday evening in arresting FRANCIS FRANK, who was suspected of being concerned in the robbery. When arrested FRANK made a clean breast of it, and gave such information that enabled the officers to recover ten boxes of cigars and five boxes of brierwood pipes, a portion of the proceeds of the burglary. On being arraigned before the Court yesterday the prisoner was fully committed for trial without bail. FRANK had been a partner with Mr. SANDERS up to within a few days of the burglary. He is 45 years of age, and resides at No. 138 East Thirty-eighth-street.

THE GREENWICH-STREET BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBERY.

It will be remembered that Detectives GOLDEN and FARLEY arrested four men a few days since on a charge of being concerned in the Cunard warehouse robbery in Jersey City, and also the one committed in the Bonded warehouse, No. 324 Greenwich-street. The accused were committed for trial, but afterward discharged, when two of the men were rearrested on a charge of murder, and taken to Queen's County. Not at all disheartened, the detectives continued their investigations, and arrested JOSEPH THOMAS, *alias* SHERIDAN, residing at No. 28 Scammel-street, and EDWARD SCOTT, of No. 106½ Cherry-street, and also Mrs. DOUGHERTY and LIZZIE WILLIAMS, on the charge of having disposed of or secreted the goods stolen from those warehouses. On being arraigned before the Court, yesterday, JOHN H. HALL, of No. 324 Greenwich-street, filed the necessary affidavit against the male prisoners, charging them with having forced open the skylight of the warehouse on the night of the 14th ult., and taking therefrom $4,500 worth of silks and velvets belonging to EDWARD YARD & Co., of No. 140 Duane-street, and DAMBMANN & Co. of No. 16 Park-place. A portion of the goods were found in possession of the accused. It was stated that after the burglary had been successfully completed, the thieves placed their plunder in a boat and conveyed it to Hoboken, where it was packed in trunks and carried back to this City and left in charge of the prisoner WILLIAMS, at No. 141 West Eighteenth-street. When arrested, LIZZIE stated that the silks and one piece of velvet had been left with her by JAMES SCANLAN *alias* Patsey Conroy (one of those now in Queens County) and another man. Soon after SCANLAN was arrested with MCCANLEY *alias* Griffith, on the charge of robbing the Cunard warehouse. SCANLAN then sent word to his aunt, Mrs. DOUGHERTY, requesting that the goods should be obtained from LIZZIE and taken to Roosevelt-street. As this was being done by THOMAS he was arrested by the detectives. Other portions of the stolen goods were recovered at the residence of SCOTT. The accused were committed for examination.

CONFLICT WITH BURGLARS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer WESTERN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patroling his post, he discovered two burglars named JOHN BURNS and GEORGE CALLAHERN at work in the store at the corner of Baxter and Canal streets. The officer attempted to arrest them, when BURNS struck him on the head and ran off. The officer pursued him, however, and drawing his revolver, fired at the fugitive. The ball took effect in the small of his back, completely disabling him. He and his companion were then secured and taken to the Station-house. The wound was found to be so serious that it was deemed necessary to send BURNS to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. CALLAHERN was yesterday committed for examination.

THE KNIFE.

At an early hour yesterday morning JOHN BARDIN and ANTOINE MADONAGE quarreled in front of No. 326 Water-street, and during the fracas that ensued, MADONAGE was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of his opponent. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. BARDIN was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries so inflicted by him.

ASSAULT UPON A HACKMAN BY A WOMAN.

A woman employed LAWRENCE LAMB, a hackman residing at No. 52 East Houston-street, to carry herself and trunk from 175 Crosby-street, of which house Miss HATTIE LELAND is the reputed proprietress. The hackman arrived at the house in due time and was in the act of carrying the trunk down stairs when he was assaulted by HATTIE, who hit him a severe blow on the head with a club and knocked him down. He succeeded in rising in time to ward off a second blow and escaped from the premises. Subsequently he caused Miss LELAND's arrest, and she was required to furnish bail to answer the charge. It was stated that an unpaid board bill had something to do with the assault, though why she pitched into the hackman did not appear.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

ROGER MCGRATH, of No. 89 Ridge-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with a brutal assault upon his wife. From the evidence of the injured woman, it would appear that the prisoner had some altercation with her, which resulted in his knocking her down with a brick and kicking her severely on the head and face. Committed for trial.

PICKPOCKET ON THE CARS.

Mr. WM. W. BRIGGS, a woolen manufacturer, residing at Maltsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., and temporarily sojourning at the International Hotel, corner of Franklin-street and Broadway, was riding down town on Wednesday evening in a Third-avenue car. As the car reached Eighth-street he attempted to leave by the rear platform, but was impeded and crowded by THOMAS MCANDREWS, and as Mr. BRIGGS sprang from the car he felt some one fumbling at his watch chain. On reaching the sidewalk he missed his silver watch, valued at $40, and immediately returned to the car, when he charged MCANDREWS with the theft. The accused attempted to escape by the front platform but was pursued by Mr. BRIGGS and handed over to the custody of Officer IRWIN of the Seventeenth Precinct. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before the Court and held for trial in default of bail. The watch was not recovered.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A SLIM CASE.

PETER BECK, of No. 413 Eighth-avenue, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon, and made oath that he had left his pocket-book, containing $120, in his water closet, and that on his looking for it he could not find any trace of it. During his absence, JACOB ROSENBERG, a boy, was seen loitering near the closet, in the yard, and complainant caused his arrest by Officer OSBORNE, of the Twentieth Precinct, on suspicion of having appropriated the property. The prisoner denied the charge, but he was held for trial in default of bail.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Trespass—The Principal in an Attachment Proceeding, by Indemnifying the Sheriff, become Joint Trespassers with Him, in Case of Wrongful Seizure—Judgment against one Tort Feasor, although Partially Satisfied, is no Bar to Actions for the same Cause against Others—Judgment against the Sheriff for Wrongful Seizure, in such a Case, is Conclusive Against his Principals who Indemnified Him.

William R. Lovejoy et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Edward D. Murray.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. The action is trespass against the plaintiffs in an attachment proceeding, who had indemnified the Sheriff, the plaintiff in this case having obtained judgment against the Sheriff, and received partial satisfaction, before bringing this action.

By the Court, Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion:

The record before us raises three questions, all of which depend upon the principles of the common law. Exclusively for their solution, we will consider them in the order in which they naturally rose on the trial.

Did the defendants in giving a bond of indemnity to the Sheriff thereby become liable as joint trespassers with him in the proceedings under the attachment? The question arises upon the hypothesis that a writ of attachment was issued to O. H. Pratt, which was wrongfully levied by the Sheriff on property of the present plaintiff. The bond of indemnity given by the present defendants recites upon its face that the Sheriff has already levied the attachment; that there is nothing in the case except the bond, to show that in making the levy, or in anything done by the Sheriff, prior to the giving of the bond, he acted under the direction or instruction of the defendants, or at their request. That the attaching creditor is not answerable for the act of the officer, unless he in some manner interferes so as to make himself liable, must be conceded. And unless the defendants have so interfered in this case as to incur this responsibility the action cannot be sustained.

It is claimed by counsel that a trespass cannot be ratified, like a contract, so as to revoke a party liable *ad initio*. But it is not necessary to decide in this case whether the defendants by giving the bond became liable for what had been done previous to that time. It is sufficient if they became liable for what was done by the Sheriff after they gave the instrument. The trespass complained of was a continuing trespass, and consisted of a series of proceedings, ending in the sale of the plaintiff's property under execution. At the time the bond was given the Sheriff had merely taken possession of the goods under the attachment. No great injury had probably been done. The demand for indemnity, and the giving of it by the defendants, proceeded upon the supposition that the Sheriff would without it go no further in that direction, but would give up the property to the claimant, the present plaintiff, and make his peace on the best terms he could. By the present statute of Iowa he had a right to do this, if the plaintiff in the attachment refused to assume the hazard of indemnifying him. And if there were no such statute, he had a right to deliver the property to the claimant, and risk a suit by the plaintiff in attachment, rather than a contest with the rightful claimant of the goods.

The giving of the bonds by the present defendants must therefore be held equivalent to a personal interference in the course of the proceeding, by directing or requesting the Sheriff to hold the goods as if they were the property of the defendants in attachment. In doing this they assumed the direction and control of the Sheriff's future action, so far as it might constitute a trespass, and they become to that extent the principals, and he their agent in the transaction. This made them responsible for the continuance of the wrongful possession, and for the sale and conversion of the goods. In other words, for all the real damages which the plaintiff sustained. The first question must therefore be answered in the affirmative.

Q.—Did the plaintiff, by sueing Hayden, the Sheriff, alone, recovering judgment for $6,000, and receiving from him $830 on said judgment, thereby preclude himself from maintaining this suit against these defendants for the same trespass? Is the judgment or the judgment and part payment in that case a bar to this action?

Parke, Baron, in the case of King *vs.* Hoare, (13 Mees. and Wels., 502,) speaking in reference to the same proposition in its application to actions on joint contracts, says, in 1846, that it is remarkable that the question should never have been decided in England. It is equally remarkable that the proposition here presented should be an open question at this day.

The faithful and exhausting research of counsel in this case shows that there are conflicting authorities, not only on the main proposition, but on several incidental and collateral points closely connected with it. Two propositions, however, seem to be conceded by all the authorities, which bear with more or less force on the main question, and which may as well be stated here.

1. That persons engaged in committing the same trespass are joint and several trespassers, and not joint trespassers exclusively. Like persons liable on a joint and several contract, they may be all sued in one action; or may be sued alone and cannot plead the non-joinder of the others in abatement; and so far is the doctrine of several liability carried, that the defendants, where more than one are sued in the same action, may sever in their pleas, and the jury may find several verdicts, and on several verdicts of guilty may assess different sums as damages.

2. That no matter how many judgments may be obtained for the same trespass, or what the varying amounts of those judgments, the acceptance of satisfaction of any one of them by the plaintiff is a satisfaction of all of the others, except the costs, and is a bar to any other action for the same cause.

In the latest English case upon the principle question, namely, Buckland *vs.* Johnson, (15 C, Bench R. 145,) Jarvis, C. J., holds the former judgment against the son, although fruitless, to be a bar to the second suit against the father, for the same goods, upon the ground that by the former judgment the property in the goods was vested in the defendant in that action. As this is the latest case in the English Courts which expressly decides the point, it may perhaps be received as the English doctrine. But this concession must be made with some hesitation, in view of opinions expressed in other cases decided in the same country. In the very case in which that judgment was rendered, the Chief-Justice takes occasion to correct what he supposes to be an erroneous statement of Gindol, C. J., in Cooper *vs.* Shepperd, to the effect "that according to the doctrine of the cases which were cited in argument, by a former recovery in trover *and payment of damages*, the plaintiff's right of property vests in the defendant in that action." It was therefore the opinion of C. J. Gindol, that payment of the damages recovered is essential, to vest the property in defendant in this, only a few years before the case of Johnson *vs.* Buckland was decided. That case was decided in 1854, and mainly on the authority of Brown *vs.* Wootton, (Yelverton, 67, Cro., Jac. 73.) The reason for the decision in this latter case is thus stated by Pophom C. J.: "In the cause of action being against divers, for which damages uncertain are recoverable, and the plaintiff having judgment against one person for damages certain, that which was uncertain before is reduced *in rem judicatam*, and to certainty, which takes away the action against others." If the only object, or indeed the principal object in obtaining a judgment in trespass, was to render certain the extent of the plaintiff's injuries, or the amount of damages which would compensate for those injuries, we might be able to comprehend the force of this logic. But as it is the purpose of the law, and the main purpose for which courts of justice are instituted, to procure satisfaction for these injuries, we do not see the sequence in the reasoning of the learned Judge. After examining Brown *vs.* Wootton, (Yelverton 67, Cro. Jac. 73;) Brooks' Abridgment, (Pl. 98;) Morton's case, Cro. Eliz. 30;) Claxton *vs.* Swift, (2 Shower 494;) Cooke *vs.* Jenner, (Hobart 66;) Corbett *vs.* Barnes, (Sir Wm. Jones, Rep. 377,) it is said:

These cases show that, after as well as before the case of Brown *vs.* Wootton, the law was supposed by some of the ablest Judges in England to be otherwise than what it decides; and we know of no cases in which it was followed in England as implicit authority until Buckland *vs.* Johnson, in 1854.

The rule in that case has been defended on two grounds, and on one or both of these it must be sustained if at all. The first one of these is that the uncertain claim for damages before judgment has by the principle of *transit in rem judicatam* become merged into a judgment which is of a higher nature. This principle, however, can only be applicable to parties to the judgment; for as to the other parties who may be liable it is not true that plaintiff has required a security of any higher nature than he had before. Nor has he, as to them, been in anywise benefited or advanced toward procuring satisfaction for his damages, by such judgment.

This is now generally admitted to be the true rule on this subject in cases of persons jointly and severally liable on contracts; and no reason is perceived why joint trespassers should be placed in a better condition. As remarked by Lord Ellenborough, in Drake *vs.* Mitchell, (3 East., 258) "A judgment recovered in any form of action, is still but a security for the original cause of action, until it be made productive in satisfaction to the party, and therefore, till then, it cannot operate to change any other collateral concurrent remedy which the party may have."

The second ground on which the rule is defended is, that by the judgment against one joint trespasser, the title of the property concerned is vested in the defendant in that action, and therefore no suit can afterward be maintained by the former owner for the value of the property, or for an injury done to it. This principle can have no application to trespasses against the person, nor to injuries to property, real or personal, unaccompanied by conversion or change of possession. Nor is the principle admitted in regard to conversions of personal property. Prior to Brown *vs.* Wootton, the English doctrine seems to have been the other way, as shown by Kent in his Commentaries (2 Kent Com., 388) referring to Shepherd's Touchstone, title gift, and to Jenkins, (p. 109, case 88.) We have thus far confined ourselves to the examination of the English authorities and the principles discussed in them, and we are forced to the conclusion that, even at this day, the doctrine there is neither well settled nor placed on any satisfactory ground.

In turning our attention to American cases, we have been able to find but two in which the point directly in issue has been ruled in favor of the bar of the former judgment. The first of these two cases is Wilkes *vs.* Jackson, (2 Henning & Mumford, 355.) This was an early case in the Court of Appeals of Virginia, which seems to have passed without much consideration, and was mainly rested on a judgment of the same Court in a former case, which does not appear to sustain it. The other is the case of Hunt *vs.* Bates, (7 Rhode Island, 217.) It is a very recent case, decided in 1862; but the absence of any other reasoning than a mere recapitulation of the English cases, and the remark that upon their authority the Court is obliged to rest its decision, deprives it of any other weight than what should be attached to those cases. This we have already considered. In addition to this, it has been decided in South Carolina and Pennsylvania that the recovery of a judgment for the value of the goods converted, transfers the title to the defendants. (1 Rice, S. C., 60, Rogers *vs.* Moore; 1 Rowle, 121, Floyd *vs.* Browne.)

On the other hand, the Court here cites the following cases: Livingston *vs.* Bishop, (1 Johnson R., 290;) Sheldon *vs.* Kibbe, (3 Conn., 214); Saunderson *vs.* Couldwell, (2 Aiken, 195); Osterhout *vs.* Roberts, (8 Cowan, 43); Elliott *vs.* Porter, (5 Dana, 299); Blaun *vs.* Cochran, (20 Ala., 320); Knott *vs.* Cunningham, (2 Sneed, 204); Page *vs.* Freeman, (19 Missouri, 121); and proceed: If we turn from this examination of adjudged cases, which largely preponderate in favor of the doctrine that a judgment without satisfaction is no bar, to look at the question in the light of reason, that doctrine commends itself to us still more strongly. The whole theory of the opposite view is based upon technical, artificial and unsatisfactory reasoning. We have already stated the only two principles upon which it rests. We apprehend that no sound jurist would attempt, at this day, to defend it solely on the ground of *transit in rem judicatam*. For while this principle, as that other rule, that no man shall be twice vexed for the same cause of action, may well be applied in the case of a second suit against the same trespasser, we do not perceive its force when applied to a suit brought for the first time against another trespasser in the same matter.

In reference to the doctrine that the judgment vests the title of the property converted in the defendant, we have seen that it is not sustained by the weight of authorities in this country. It is equally incapable of being maintained on principle. The property which was mine has been taken from me by fraud or violence. In order to procure redress I must sue the wrong-doer in a court of law. But instead of getting justice or remedy I am told that by the very act of obtaining judgment—a decision that I am entitled to the relief asked—the property which before was mine has become that of the man who did me the wrong. In other words, the law, without having given me satisfaction for my wrong, takes from me that which was mine and gives it to the wrong-doer. It is sufficient to state the proposition to show its injustice.

It is said the judgment represents the price of the property, and as plaintiff has the judgment, the defendant should have the property. But if the judgment does represent the price of the goods, does it follow that the defendant shall have the property before he has paid that price? The payment of the price and the transfer of the property are, in the ordinary contract of sale, concurrent acts—(Kent's Com., 288-9; Greenleaf's Ev., sec. 533; Hyde *vs.* Noble, 13 N. H. R., 500; Hepburn *vs.* Sewell, 5 Hanist Johnson, 211.)

But in all such cases, what has the defendant in such second suit done to discharge himself from the obligation which the law imposes upon him, to make compensation? His liability must remain, in words and on principle, until he does this. The judgment against his cotrespasser does not effect him so as to release him on any equitable consideration. It may be said that neither does the satisfaction of his cotrespasser, or a release to his cotrespasser do this; and that is true. But when the plaintiff has accepted satisfaction in full for the injury done him, from whatever source it may come, he is so far affected in equity and good conscience, that the law will not permit him to recover again for the same damages. But it is not easy to see how he is so effected, until he has received full satisfaction, or that which the law must consider as such. The second question must therefore be answered in the negative.

3. The third question is, whether the judgment of plaintiff against the Sheriff, Hogden, is conclusive against the defendants in this action?

The facts on which this proposition is based are the giving of the bonds of indemnity by the defendants, and that Hogden, when sued, notified them of the suit, and called on them to defend it; that they did employ counsel to defend it, and that the counsel so employed had exclusive control of the defence of said suit.

The legal facts necessary to enable the plaintiff to recover in the present suit are, first, his title to the goods which had been converted; second, the value of those goods, and, third, the participation of the defendants in the conversion. The latter point, we have already seen, is established by the indemnifying bonds to the Sheriff. Does the record of the judgment against Hogden conclusively establish the other two points under the circumstances just stated? We are of opinion that it does.

We have already shown that the effect of giving the bond was to make defendants principals in the transaction, and that so far as the action of the sheriff after that was a trespass, it was directed to them, and was for their benefit. With a just appreciation of their relations to each other in the transaction, he called on them, when sued, to assume the defence, and they did so. They were defending their own acts, although the suit was in the Sheriff's name. They had full right to make all defence there which they could make here. They could adduce witnesses and cross-examine those of the plaintiff, and could have taken an appeal. The case is wanting in none of the elements so happily stated by Mr. Greenleaf, as rendering a former judgment conclusive in a second suit.

"Justice requires," he says, "that every cause be once fairly and impartially tried; but the public tranquility demands that, having been once so tried, all litigation of that question, and between the same parties, should be closed forever. It is also a most obvious principle of justice that no man ought to be bound by proceedings to which he is a stranger; but the course of this rule is equally true, that by proceedings to which he was not a stranger he may well be bound. Under the term parties, in this connection, the law includes all who are directly interested in the subject-matter, and had a right to make a defence or to control the proceedings, and to appeal from the judgment. This right involves, also, the right to adduce testimony, and to cross-examine the witnesses adduced on the other side. Persons not having those rights are strangers to the cause. But to give full effect to the principle by which parties are held bound by a judgment, all persons who are represented by the parties and claim under them, or in privity with them, are equally concluded by the same proceedings." "The ground, therefore, upon which persons standing in this relation to the litigating party are bound by the proceedings to which he was a party is, that they are identified with him in interest, and wherever his identity is found to exist all are alike concluded." (1 Greenlief's Ev., sec. 522-3.) The authorities cited by the learned author fully sustain these propositions.

The present case comes within them, and must be governed by them. In addition the following cases have been examined, which affirm the conclusiveness of former judgements, under circumstances which we are unable to distinguish, in principle, from the one before us, and in several instances the analogy in the facts is perfect: Ferris *vs.* Arden, Cro. Ely, 667; Kennedy *vs.* Cope, Douglas, 5, 17; 5 Greenleaf, 147, White *vs.* Philbrick; Roberts *vs.* Prince, 4 Hill, 19; Colkin *vs.* Allerton, 3 Barb., 173; Glass *vs.* Nichols, 35 Maine, 328; Costle *vs.* Noyes, 14 New-York, 329; Warfield *vs.* Davis, 14 B. Monroe, 41.

This last question must, therefore, be answered in the affirmative.

A the rulings of the Circuit Court were in accordance with the principles here decided, the judgment of that Court must be affirmed, with costs.

The Great Counterfeiting Case—One of the Circulators Under Examination.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Henry Holmes, *alias* Hall, *alias* "Little Hank," was resumed yesterday. At the opening of the Court, Commissioner OSBORN asked what course counsel intended to pursue.

United States District-Attorney Courtney announced that the Government had rested.

Mr. Chatfield—If that is all the Government has to announce, I confess, after what happened yesterday, I am astonished. It was promised that we should have Mr. Jordan here, and should have an opportunity of conversing with him. As we had no power to compel his attendance, we took no further steps under that assurance.

Mr. Courtney—I can only say as to the assurance of the statement that the intimations of the counsel is a remarkable instance of it. What was said by me was, after the very remarkable statement of the counsel that Mr. Jordan had agreed with the prisoner that he should not be prosecuted, that he should be heard here on the stand, and that if the defence after consulting with him did not place him on the stand I should, and that I should telegraph to him. I have telegraphed to him, and his answer is that owing to the expected adjournment of Congress, he is unable to come. If the counsel would state professionally what he expected to prove by Mr. Jordan it might be good ground for an adjournment; he could not, however, give any weight to any statements of outside vagabonds. Mr. Lowell was here present and could be examined. The case could go on with him.

Mr. Chatfield regretted that the statement made had been made public. He certainly had no desire to cater for the Press. He did not know to whom the counsel alluded by the phrase "outside vagabonds." The person from whom he received that knowledge was his own son, an honorable soldier, whom he had requested to call on Mr. Jordan, and from whom he had received the information.

Mr. Courtney—This is the first time you have mentioned your son, and you cannot suppose my remarks were intended for him.

Mr. Chatfield supposed not. Mr. Jordan's promise, as he understood it, was not that this man should not be prosecuted, but that if the plates were surrendered, they should not be used in evidence against him. He had no desire to examine Lowell, except in connection with Mr. Jordan. He hardly thought the Commissioner would wait the uncertain adjournment of Congress; but if willing to do so, in that case he must ask that his client be admitted to bail.

Mr. Courtney replied, Mr. Chatfield must have known that the reporters were present. He regretted that such a statement had gone forth, though, of course, the public had a right and should know all matters affecting their servants. He was unwilling to have the prisoner admitted to bail unless in such bail as should be an ample guarantee for the Government. He confessed he was anxious that full justice should be meted out to this prisoner. The Commissioner had fixed the bail at $20,000, reserving the right to increase the amount if the evidence should warrant it. Since that, two complaints had been lodged in his Honor's hands, and he thought they should have their weight in fixing the amount.

Mr. Chatfield stated that he was informed by his son that Mr. Risley, a Treasury Agent, was sent on to communicate to the District-Attorney the agreement not to use the plates in evidence. The District-Attorney seemed to be actuated by a peculiar desire to punish this man, so far as to lead him to discharge equally guilty men. The two other charges were substantially the same, and no other or additional bail should be asked on them.

Mr. Courtney—Mr. Risley communicated nothing of the kind to me; on the contrary, he was present in Court when the plates were produced.

The Commissioner stated that he thought it proper that the prisoner should have the benefit of Mr. Jordan's testimony, and for that purpose he would allow an adjournment to some day next week, retaining the present amount of bail in this case.

Mr. Chatfield—Will that include the other two cases?

The Commissioner—I can only decide now in this case.

Mr. Chatfield—That would destroy the whole object of giving bail to see Mr. Jordan.

The Commissioner—It will of course be proper that he should have that opportunity, and if Mr. Jordan comes on he can be either admitted to see him or I will see that the Marshal takes him to Mr. Jordan.

The further examination of the case was postponed till Tuesday.

THE CASE OF RICHARD WEEKS.

The case of Richard Weeks, charged with aiding in the circulation of the counterfeit United States $100 Compound Interest notes, was then commenced.

Charles L. Treat was the first witness. He testified as follows: I know the accused; first saw him at No. 15 Houston-street; saw him frequently in February last, and on the 17th day of that month; he was engaged last year in dealing in counterfeit money; on the above day I introduced a man to him on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, who wanted to buy counterfeit money; the man's name was Murray; an arrangement was made by which Murray bought $400 in $100 counterfeit bills from Weeks, I acting as a go-between; Murray said he would like to bargain for $5,000 more; Weeks said he did not know whether he could get it; since that time I have seen Weeks have counterfeit money; it was fifty cent currency; he told me I could have what I wanted to sell; did not take any; didn't see Weeks have any $100 notes except those he sold to Murray.

Cross-examined—Have never passed counterfeit money myself; decline to answer whether I have been dealing in counterfeit money; I receive compensation from the Government; Mr. Newcomb pays me now; before that, Mr. Newman, Chief of the Secret Service Division, paid me; believe I introduced Weeks among my friends as a dealer in counterfeit money; believe a reward has been offered for the conviction of parties having this money in their possession; don't expect any reward; Murray, I suppose, bought that money by direction of the Department; don't know the reason why Weeks was not arrested at the time he sold the notes to Murray; suppose the Government was waiting to entrap more of the gang; went into the service of the Government about five months ago; have been arrested in Pittsburgh; promised then if I was let off I would become a Government Detective; decline to answer how long I have been living with Mrs. Heaney.

Wm. Clarke testified to his knowledge of the bills being counterfeit.

J. Murray was the next witness. He testified to the facts previously sworn to by the witness Treat; that he was an officer in the secret service of the Treasury Department; had known the prisoner for two years; first saw him on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, on the 17th of February last.

Cross-examined—Had not heard much of the testimony given by Treat; Treat had been assisting Mr. Newman in ferreting out counterfeiters; Treat had helped witness to find out dealers in counterfeit money; in doing so he had represented himself to the parties he purchased from as a dealer in counterfeit money; Treat was an operator; an operator might be an officer; he was not a stool-pigeon; he was an operator paid by Newman.

Mr. Courtney said that was the case for the Government.

The Commissioner then adjourned the further hearing till to-day, when the defence will offer testimony, and another case will be commenced.

A Horse Case—Within What Time Lock-Jaw will Ensue after Injury.

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Bull and a Jury.

John Smith vs. B. Goodkind & Co.—This action was brought to recover the contract price on the sale of a horse, sold by Smith to the defendants, for the sum of $150. The plaintiff and several witnesses testified that the defendants examined and used the horse on three several occasions before the contract was made; and on July 5, inst., the contract was completed and the defendants took the horse away. On the 7th inst. the defendants brought the horse back, and tied him in front of Smith's store, they alleging that the animal had the lock-jaw. Smith refused to receive the horse, and it was taken away by the public authorities. All plaintiff's witnesses testified that no warranty was made on the sale. The defendants and their witnesses, some seven in number, testified that Smith warranted the horse to be sound, and not over seven years of age, but that, in truth, he was 14 years of age. Two surgeons were examined on behalf of the defence, who testified that a horse would not contract lock-jaw from any cause under 14 days—and that the horse in question was not worth more than $50. A veterinary surgeon was examined by the plaintiff, who testified that lock-jaw might ensue within an hour in a case where a horse's hoof was seriously injured by a nail, and that the horse in question was worth $180. The trial occupied the whole day, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

A. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; J. S. Ritterband for defendants.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice BARNARD.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.—Nos. 75, 86, 178. The general call commences at No. 182.

Common Pleas, General Term, adjourned to Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 11 A. M.

Common Pleas, Special Term, held by Judge BRADY during the month.

Superior Court, Chambers and Special Term, will be held by Justice MCCUNN the remainder of the present term, which ends on the Saturday preceding the 1st Monday of August.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26, 1866.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67, C.	129⅞	100 Quicksilver	49¼
5,000 do.	129¾	200 do.	49
10,000 U. S. 6s, '68, R.	124	100 Central Coal	43
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109	300 West. U. Tel.	55
1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62, Small	106⅜	100 do. b60	55½
5,000 do.	106⅝	200 do.	55⅜
7,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s, R.'64	104¼	200 do.	56
1,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s C.'65	104¾	100 do. 2d call	55¾
50,000 do.	104⅞	1500 Mariposa Pr.	26
01,000 U. S. 5s, '74, R.	100	200 do. b10	25
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65	105	50 Reading R.	111
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98	600 do.	110⅞
15,000 do.	98⅛	400 do.	110¾
8,550 T. Notes, 7 3-10s		10 Mich. Cen. R.	110
First Ser. Sm'll	103⅝	203 do.	110
20,000 do.	103⅝	500 Boston W. P. b60	35½
1,000 do. 2d Ser.	103⅝	600 do.	35¼
10,000 do.	103⅝	100 do.	34¾
10,800 do. Small	103⅝	100 do.	34½
500 do. 3d S. Small	103⅜	300 do. 2d call	35
9,750 do. Small	103⅜	100 N. Y. Cen.	105
500 do.	103⅞	300 do.	104½
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104¼	20 do.	104¼
50,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '68	97	100 do.	104⅞
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	94	600 Erie R.	64¾
2,000 Jer. City W. L.	94	200 do. 2d call	64⅝
1,000 Ohio 6s, '81	100¼	100 Erie R. Pr.	76
5,000 Ohio 6s, '75	99½	100 Hud. R. R.	120
7,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	71	38 N.Y. & N. H.	111
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	76	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	82½
5,000 N. Car. 6s	84½	300 Panama R.	260
2,000 Conn. State 6s	102	600 Ill. Cen. R.	119
20,000 Missouri 6s	79½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	85
30,000 O. & M. C.	28¾	300 Chic. & N. W.	34¾
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.	99	300 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	64¼
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	82¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	111⅞
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	97½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95	100 P., F. W. & C.	100⅜
1,000 Chic. & A. 1st M.	98	100 do.	99¾
10 Hanover Bank	110	100 Ch. & Alt. R.	102
100 Del. & Hud. Canal	149	100 Chicago & Alt. P.	105
		200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
		200 do. b60	70½

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$6,500 U. S. 6s, '67	129¾	100 Erie R. P.	75¾
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	103⅝	100 Hud. R. R.	119½
		300 Mich. Cen. R.	110½
100 Mariposa Pref.	25½	500 Cleve. & Tol.	111⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	55	200 Chi. & R. I.	97¾
200 Boston W. P.	35¼	100 Pitts. F. W. & C.	100

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	106⅝	1200 Reading R.	110⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	105	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	83
80,000 do.	105⅛	100 do. s30	82¾
2,000 Louisiana 6s		100 Ill. Cen. R.	119
5,000 Tenn. 6s, x. C.	71	600 Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
100 Mar. Min. Pr.	25⅜	100 Chi. & N. W.	34⅜
100 do. b15	26	200 Cleve. & Tol.	111⅞
300 Bos. Water P.	35⅝	100 Chic. & R. I.	97½
100 do. 2d call	35¼	100 do. b10	98
100 do.	35	200 do.	98
50 At. Mail S. Co.	116	3200 do.	98
100 West. U. Tel.	55¼	50 Chic., B. & Q.	124
200 N. Y. Cen.	105	100 do.	126
100 do.	104¾	600 P., F. W. & C.	100
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	210	100 do.	100¼
400 Erie R.	64¼	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	55
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
		50 do.	70¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Boston W. P. b3	34¾	700 Reading ex-div.	110⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co.	49½	300 do. s3	110⅜
800 Mariposa Pref.	25	200 do. b3	110⅜
100 do. b3	25	200 do. b10	110⅜
100 do. b30	26	100 Ill. Cen. R. x-d	119
400 N. Y. Central	105	100 do. s30	119
100 do. b10	104⅞	100 do. s10	119
100 do. s3	104⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts.	85⅜
30 do.	105	100 do.	85
100 do. b2	105	500 Cleve. & Tol.	111⅞
200 do. b10	105	300 do.	111½
100 do.	104⅞	100 Mar. & C. 1st P. b30	43
180 do.	104⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	64⅜
500 Erie R.	64⅝	100 do. b3	64⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do. b10	64¼
200 do. s3	64⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	98¾
100 do. b3	64½	100 do. s3	98¾
200 Hudson R.	120½		
200 Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mar. Pref.	25¾	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾
300 do. s3	25⅞	100 do. b30	82⅞
100 do.	26	100 do. s30	82½
100 do. s3	26	300 Mich. Cen. R.	110⅜
500 West. U. Tel.	55	200 Clev. & Pitts.	84¾
300 do.	55⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol.	111⅜
100 do. b5	55¾	200 do.	111½
300 N. Y. Central	105	200 do. s3	111⅜
200 do.	105⅛	200 do.	111¾
200 do. b3	105	100 Chic. & R. I.	97¾
200 Erie Railroad	64½	500 Chic. & N. W.	34⅝
300 do.	64¼	100 do. b60	34¾
400 do. s3	64⅝	100 do. b3	34¾
100 do. b10	64⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	64¾
500 do.	64⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	99⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R.	119⅞	100 do.	99⅜
100 do. b10	119¾	200 Mar. & O. 1st P. s15	43

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	28¾	1200 Clev. & Tol.	111⅞
10,000 do. b30	28⅝	100 do. b30	111⅞
100 Boston W. P.	34¾	3200 Chi. & R. I.	98
200 Quick. Min. Co.	49¼	100 do.	98
100 Mar. Mining Co.	11¾	100 do. b3	98
700 Mariposa Pr.	25¾	100 do. s10	97¾
100 do. b10	26	100 do. b15	98
400 do. b10	26	200 Catawissa R.	79½
200 do. b3	26	200 Chic. & N. W.	34⅝
300 West. U. Tel.	55¾	100 do. s3	34⅝
2500 do. b5	55½	100 do. s10	34⅜
300 do.	55¼	100 do. b3	34¾
200 New-York Cen. b3	105	600 Chi. & N. W. P.	64¾
100 do. s3	104⅞	100 do. b30	64⅞
200 Erie Railroad	64¾	100 do. s3	64⅜
100 Erie R. P.	75	300 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	101
200 Hud. R. R.	119¾	100 do. s30	101⅛
500 Reading R. x-d	110⅝	100 do.	101⅛
100 M., So. & N. I.	83⅛	300 do. b3	101⅛
100 do.	83⅛	100 do. s3	101⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts.	84¾	300 do.	101⅛

THURSDAY, July 26—P. M.

We have reason to believe that a new and important market on the Continent of Europe has been opened for our United States 5-20 Bonds. Although they have been actively dealt in for several years on the Stock Exchanges of Frankfort, Amsterdam, Hamburg and Berlin, as well as in London, they have not hitherto been generally or officially known on the Paris Bourse. Of late some important purchases on orders from the French capital have been made in London, and recent private banking letters announce that the Bonds of the United States will soon be, if they have not already been, placed on the official list of daily transactions at the Bourse. If our information, which comes through more than one channel, be not at fault, we shall be advised in the course of a week or two of the practical effect of this movement.

The market for Gold is again dull to-day; the attendance at the Gold Room unusually slim, and the sales a fraction below 150 ⅌ cent. The principal demand is to pay Customs Duties, which are quite heavy this week. There is no export demand for ordinary American Gold Coin, and the inquiry for Double Eagle pieces has fallen off. Exchange on London is quiet, on the basis of 108⅜ ⅌ cent. for first class 60 day Bills, and not much done thus far for the mail by Saturday's steamers.

In the Government Securities there is a general recovery to-day. The demand has improved for the 5-20s of 1865; the 10-40s and the 7.30s, and the old 5-20s of 1862 are steady. On the Border State Bonds the demand not so firm as yesterday for Tennessees. On the Railway speculation the general feeling is very strong, and the market for all descriptions quite sensitive to any considerable orders to buy that make their appearance at the Boards or in the Long Room. The disposition noticed yesterday to bear Erie Common Shares on the postponement of the Dividend was renewed this forenoon, but in a very indecisive way. The leading parties who talk against the Stock, and predict the same old fall which was foretold in May, (but did not come,) to 50 cents or less on the dollar, lack the courage to sell on their own predictions. They would prefer to have the smaller fry go short under their advice, because recent costly experience has satisfied the wealthiest and shrewdest (as well as least scrupulous) of their number that it is about as easy to put the price above 75 as below 60@58 ⅌ cent. Aside from Erie, the whole New-York and Western list is firm and advancing, with much anxiety in the afternoon to buy Fort Wayne, Chicago and Rock Island and Michigan Southern. Reading and the other Coal Stocks were also upward, and the large advance in Hudson River and Michigan Central was maintained.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following general quotations were made. The market for Government Stocks was firm. The new 5-20s of 1865 sold at 105⅛, as against 104⅝@⅞ ⅌ cent. a day or two ago. The Railways left off firm. Exchange and Gold dull in movement, and barely steady in rates:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	98¼	N. West Pref.	64¼	64¾
U. S. 5-20s	106⅜	106⅝	Rock Island	97½	98
U. S. 7.30s	103½	103⅝	Fort Wayne	98⅞	101¼
N. Y. Central	104⅞	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal	45½	45¼
Erie	65¼	64¾	Quicksilver	49	49¼
Hudson	120	119½	W. U. Telegraph	56⅛	55¾
Reading	110⅛	110⅝	Mariposa Pref.	24¾	26⅛
Mich. Southern	82⅜	83	Canton	52⅜	52
Illinois Central	119	119½	Ohio Certificates	28	28¼
Pittsburgh	85	84¾	American Gold	150	149⅞
Missouri 6s	79½	79½	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅜
Northwest	34⅜	34⅝			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	119	Bank of N. America	106¼
Manhattan	132	Hanover	109
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	112	People's	115
America	135	Nassau	106
City	200	Shoe and Leather	105
Phenix	100	Continental	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Marine	135
State of New York	107	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	110	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
Pacific	160	Central National	108
Chatham	135	Fourth National	103
Bank of the Republic	114½	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	89	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	86¾	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 2d M. ex.	77¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	106	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	105½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	102¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	99	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	92
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	97
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Al. income	88½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	98	Peninsula R. R. bonds	77
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Pac. R. 7's guarant'd by Mo	74	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,349,992 52; including for Customs, $463,000; Gold Notes, $213,000. Payments, $878,751 87. Balance, $84,870,406 59.

The half-yearly Bank Dividends for 1st August, thus far announced, are 5 ⅌ cent. each by the Corn Exchange, Pacific and St. Nicholas.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five ⅌ cent., free of Government tax, payable August 1.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 15,597 bbls. Flour, 880 bbls. Corn Meal, 10,270 bushels Wheat, 133,891 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Rye, 23,273 bushels Oats, 171 bbls. Pork, 20 pkgs. Cut Meats, 50 pkgs. Lard, 35 pkgs. Beef, and 462 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request, including Pots at $8 12½@$1 37, and Pearls at $15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, but steady. Java, 24c@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather better demand to-day, at somewhat firmer prices. Middlings, 36c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales, against receipts of 587 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	6,072
Receipts since July 1	30,518
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	407,411
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	836,219
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	462,859

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Atlanta A, 25c.; Atlanta G, 17½c.; Bedford, 16c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 43½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 27½c.; Salmon River, 25c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20½c.; Amoskeag, 18c.; Arnold, 11c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, price unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $15 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent, Enameled Garrote, $20—less 10 ⅌ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 4, $8 50; No. 6, $10. Home Made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 8, $8. Rubber Cravats—No. 3, figured, ½-inch, $5 25; ¾-inch, $5 25; 1-inch, $6 25; No. 4, figured, ½-inch, $6; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Brown Drills—Boot Mills, 26c.; Stark A, 20c.

EGGS—Are in better supply and moderate request at easier prices. We quote (loss off) thus: State and Jersey, 28c.@29c.; Ordinary Western, 26c.@27c.; Western, by express, 27c.@28c.; Canada, 26c.@27c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a better inquiry, to-day, for State and Western Flour, prices of sound, fresh ground lots of which have been held with firmness. Sales since our last, 8,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$7 50; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 75@$9 95, chiefly at $6 75@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $7 90@$9 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$7 50
Extra State	6 75	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 00	@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 70	@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 75	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 50	@16 00

Southern Flour is quiet to-day. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $9 50@$11 40 for poor to good, and $11 45@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy. Sales 165 bbls. Extra at $8 20@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 170 bbls.

FRUIT.—Foreign varieties have been inactive. Domestic Apples are arriving more freely but of an inferior quality. Peaches are in good demand and higher. We quote: Apples, Jersey, $2 50@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Apples, Norfolk, $1 50@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.; Gooseberries, $5@$7 ⅌ bushel; White Cherries, 10c.@18c. ⅌ lb.; Red and Black Cherries, 10c.@18c. ⅌ lb.; Whortleberries, $7@$8 ⅌ bushel; Peaches, $5@$8 ⅌ crate; Raspberries, 10c.@12c. ⅌ basket; Blackberries, 20c.@30c. ⅌ quart; Blackberries, $6@$8 ⅌ bushel. Dried Apples are in very light supply and prices are firmer. Dried Peaches are nominal. Dried Apples, New, 19c.@20c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 30c.@32c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 20c.@22c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@18c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 50c.@52c.; Blackberries, 38c.@40c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Plums, 32c.@38c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been in better request to-day at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 48,000 bushels, including common No. 2 to prime No. 1 Milwaukee Club at from $1 73@$2; rejected do. at $1 50; amber Western at $2 25; and amber Delaware at $2 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less freely offered, and has been in good demand, mainly for export, at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, in store and afloat at 83½c.@84½c., for unsound, and 84½c.@85c., for new mixed Western; 91c. for a small lot of Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. New Oats are in better request and firmer. We quote new Chicago at 46c.@49c.; Milwaukee, 48c.@53c.; Iowa, 63c.@65c.; State at 70c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues dull; sales of small lots, including North River, at $1 12, and Western, at 85c.@88c. ⅌ bushel. The Bean market is dull and quiet at unchanged rates. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, new, $2 50@$2 75; Beans, Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Beans, Mediums, $2@$2 10; Beans, mixed Parcels, $1 50@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 15@$1 20; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $1 30@$1 50 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in active demand and steady at 65c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and firm, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been less active, but held very firmly.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; English Island at 60c.@65c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request and steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@72c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $2 75@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—A moderate business has been transacted in the leading articles at uniform quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 62½@$2 67½; Unbleached do. at $2 80@$2 85; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude, 38c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—A good inquiry prevails for Potatoes, which are quoted steady. Other vegetables are in good supply and lower. *New Potatoes*—Mercers, $3@$4; Jackson Whites, $3@$4; Buckeyes, $3@$4; Dyckman, $3@$4; Charleston, $3@$3 50; Bermuda Onions, new, $2@$3; Onions, White, $3 ⅌ bbl.; Turnips, White, $3@$5 ⅌ 100 bunches; Turnips, Russia, $2@$2 25 ⅌ bbl.; Norfolk Tomatoes, $4 ⅌ bushel; Green Peas, $3@$4 ⅌ bbl.; Long Island Cucumbers, $2@$2 50 ⅌ 100; String Beans, $1@$1 25 ⅌ bbl.; Green Corn, 75c.@$1 25 ⅌ 100; Cabbages, new, $7@$10 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY—The demand for Poultry is good, and prices are firm. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 24c.@25c. ⅌ lb.; Fowls, 24c.@25c. ⅌ lb.; Spring Chickens, 75c.@$1 50 ⅌ pair; Geese, $2@$2 50 ⅌ pair; Ducks, $1@$1 25 ⅌ pair.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been in more active speculative demand, and prices have steadily favored sellers. Other kinds have been in limited request, but held with much firmness. Sales since our last, 9,300 bbls., in lots, at $31 62@$31 87 for new Mess, closing at $31 87 regular way; $30 for one-year old Mess, $28 for Prime Mess, $28 50@$29 for Rumps, $26 75@$27 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 14c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@20½c. for Hams; sales 275 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is rather more active, and steady; sales since our last, 570 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20½c., and small lots at 20¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in limited request, at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 320 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams have been inactive, at $45 ⅌ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in rather better to-day at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The Butter market has dragged through another week of extreme dullness and depression. The demand continues to be almost exclusively confined to local trade, and without any apparent prospect of export demand while the present range of prices are current. The receipts for the week ending this day are 6,311 pkgs., which, although light, are more than ample for the demand. The season for the make of Butter continues to be of the most favorable character, and the crop in the West and in this State must be a heavy one, beside which a large number of cows that have heretofore furnished cheese factories have been changed by their owners to butter-making—it being computed by competent judges that at least one-quarter less cows furnish the cheese factories this than last year, which must in that ratio decrease the make of Cheese and increase that of Butter. Western Butter accumulates in this market, notwithstanding the light receipts, while the stock of State Butter is unusually small, and the receipts barely equal to the wants of the home market. We make no change in our quotations:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb.	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

We have no material alteration to note in the market for cheese. The advices from the several English markets continue quite favorable and under their influence the market is well cleared of all desirable stock. There has been no alteration in quotations. Except for inferior qualities and some few dairies that were heated and injured, but the great bulk of the stock has proved to be of excellent quality and has arrived in this market in good condition. The market closes with firmness at our quotations.

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8

RICE—Is held higher, but is inactive.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevails to-day at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 1,235 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@12¼c., and 750 boxes Havana, part at from 9¾c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in active demand at 13¾c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best crushed, granulated and ground Sugar, 16⅜c.; White Sugar, A, 16¼; Yellow Sugar, C, 15¼c., cash, ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 52,000 lbs. at 20¼c.@20½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 165,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12½c., chiefly at 12¾c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is neglected and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 400 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 35,000 bushels Corn at 4d.@4¼d. ⅌ bushel; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For Bristol Channel, a bark, with Corn, at 3s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. For Bordeaux, a brig, with Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH EMIGRANT, HANDY ANDY, and MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BUISLAY FAMILY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BLEECKER-STREET CIRCUS.
Between Perry and Charles sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

PAUL FALK'S LION PARK,
8th-av. and 110th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT by the Arion Vocal Society.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee, were taken from the table and read. Mr. Sumner moved that they be referred to the Committee of the Judiciary, with a view to inquire whether Mr. Patterson can take the oath required by the act of Congress and the rule of the Senate. After some debate the motion was carried; yeas 26, nays 14. The House amendments to the resolution for the printing of the official history of the rebellion were concurred in, and the resolution goes to the President.

In the House, Mr. Ferry introduced a bill amendatory of the Preëmption and Homestead Laws, so as not to exclude from their benefits half-breed or other Indians in Michigan who are disconnected with tribal relations. The bill passed. A bill was also passed directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Miss Minnie Ream for a life-size model and statue of the late President Lincoln, to be executed by her, the price not to exceed $10,000. The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, the corporation to be designated the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, was passed. Mr. Price stated that as this road would run on the thirty-fifth parallel, there would be a width of three or four hundred miles between each of the three lines, Northern, Central and Southern lines, so that they would not be competing lines. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill, reported last Tuesday from the Committee, authorizing the payment of the rewards for the capture of Jefferson Davis and the assassins of President Lincoln, and a somewhat lengthy debate followed on the awards to Baker, Conger and Doherty. A substitute to the original bill was adopted, which gives to Conger $15,000, Baker $3,750, to Doherty $5,250. In the original bill Col. Baker was put down for $17,500, nearly one-fourth of the whole reward. The House joint resolution in relation to brevet appointments was passed. It provides that no such appointment shall hereafter be made without an accompanying statement in detail of the meritorious act or acts in consideration of which the brevet is given. A message was received from the President in relation to the release of the Fenian prisoners in Canada. The bill to revise the Neutrality Laws was next taken up, and gave rise to a debate of much interest, Mr. Banks favoring the measure, Mr. Raymond proposing the appointment of a Committee, to whom the subject should be referred, to report at the next session. The bill was passed unanimously. The report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff Bill was disagreed to.

GENERAL NEWS.

The storm which passed over this City on Wednesday seems to have extended a long distance to the Southwest, and to have been much heavier in that direction. In Pennsylvania and Maryland it was a tornado and hail-storm, causing much destruction of property. At Havre de Grace, Md., the new bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, some twenty-five feet above tide-water, was hurled down from its piers into the river with a terrific crash, and ten spans, each 250 feet long, were rendered a complete wreck. Only one span on the Cecil side remains. The loss cannot fall short of $200,000, and is perhaps much greater. Several workmen were carried into the river with the fallen spans, but were rescued. The Company confidently expected to have the bridge ready for travel in ninety days.

There was a fatal shooting affair in Cincinnati on Monday morning, in which Mr. Thomas F. Corry, Clerk of the Spencer House, was killed. It was occasioned by a notorious woman, originally known as "Circus Sall," but who has for some time past been a boarder at the Spencer House under the name of Campbell. She had sued the Southern Express Company for the loss of her wardrobe, and engaged a young lawyer named J. G. Healy as counsel. Healy spent the whole of Sunday night in her private room, and refused to leave, although requested to do so by the clerk of the hotel. On Monday morning about 5 o'clock Healy came out and was met by Corry, who attempted to arrest him, when a scuffle ensued. Corry was fatally shot. Healy has ben arrested.

The President, yesterday, sent to the House a message in reply to a resolution requesting him to take steps with a view to the release of Fenian prisoners. He encloses a communication from Secretary Seward, who says the representations made to the British Government have been received and taken into consideration by it and the Canadian authorities in a friendly spirit.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in correction of recent newspaper reports, publishes a tabular statement of the number of gold watches in the United States for which the tax was paid up to the end of last March. The aggregate of watches is 370,530; of tax paid, $418,091. The largest number was in New-York, the tax amounting to $107,368; the next Massachusetts, amounting to $45,418.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites the makers of padlocks to send samples to him for examination, with a view of awarding the contract for a suitable lock to be used for the Internal Revenue Inspectors. Circulars, with specifications of requirements, will be sent on application being made. The award will be made on the 10th of August.

During the late trip of the monitor *Monadnock* to the Pacific Coast, when the vessel was in the torrid zone, the thermometer reached the height of 145 to 150 degrees in the fire-room, and 125 to 130 degrees in the engine-room. This extreme heat developed several cases of active spinal disease, attended with violent convulsions, but none proved fatal.

The annual meeting of the American Pomological Society is to be held at St. Louis, Mo., in the first week of September.

A serious disturbance occurred yesterday at Philadelphia, growing out of an attempt to prevent the arrest of a man charged with assaulting a policeman. Shots were fired on both sides; one policeman was seriously wounded, and a lad instantly killed.

Advices from Fort Sully say that the Indians, with whom a treaty was recently made, had driven back a party of soldiers sent by Col. Reeves to build a fort in the interior. The Indians claimed that the attempt to build a fort on their ground was a violation of the treaty.

Mr. C. M. Briggs, formerly of Bowling Green, Ky., has leased the Tennessee Penitentiary for four years, at sixty-five cents per diem for each convict. He intends to fit it up extensively with machinery, not to cost less than $100,000, and manufacture every kind of agricultural implement.

The Providence *Journal* contains an appeal for $100,000 for the Rhode Island Hospital. It is addressed to the people of the State, and is signed by Gen. Burnside, Dr. Samuel B. Tobey and Thomas P. I. Goddard, Esq., a committee appointed by the Trustees.

The House, yesterday, passed a resolution ordering from the sculptor, Mr. H. L. Brown, of Newburgh, an equestrian statute of the late Lieut.-Gen. Scott, which is to be made of guns captured in Mexico, and to be placed over his grave at West Point.

Gov. Fairchild, of Michigan, has issued a proclamation inviting the people of the State to take measures to have its productions fully represented at the Paris Exposition, thus exhibiting her resources and progress, and attracting capital and immigration.

The new line of steamers running on the Chesapeake Bay, comprising the commodious steamers *George Leary*, *James T. Brady* and *John Sylvester*, has been sold to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, of New-York.

The trial by Court-martial of Brig.-Gen. E. Whittlesey, late Assistant Commissioner of the State of North Carolina, which has been in progress at Raleigh, N. C., for some time, closed on Wednesday.

Yesterday's report from Tybee Island gives twelve additional deaths from cholera and twenty-two new cases. There have been in all sixty-seven deaths.

Hon. Caleb Cushing is expected to deliver an address upon the occasion of the appoaching centennial anniversary of St. John's Lodge of Masons in Newburyport, Mass.

Edward Gothiel, of New-Orleans, has been appointed by the Governor of Louisiana to represent that State at the Paris Induttrial Exhibity of 1867.

There are at present 10,758 soldiers in the government hospitals.

LOCAL NEWS.

Six cases of cholera were officially reported in New-York yesterday and nine in Brooklyn, eight of the number having been fatal. Among the victims was Dr. Charles Newhaus, of No. 7 East Baltic-street, Brooklyn. The Health Commissioners are about to commence a system of house-to-house inspection, and in view of the actual presence of the dreaded cholera poison they will insist upon immediate and literal compliance with their orders concerning the cleaning of dwellings, rear yards, sinks and cess-pools. Three of the nine cholera patients which were in the Battery Barracks Hospital died on Wednesday night. The Star Hotel, at No. 10 State-street, whence four of the Battery Barracks patients were taken, has been closed by the Health Officers, and was fumigated yesterday. It is said to be not certain that the Board of Health will surrender the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital, in obedience to the mandate of any judicial officer. The proprietors of the building notified the Board, yesterday, that the insurance companies had withdrawn their policies. Whether this notification was a significant hint of riot and incendiarism is a question which interests Police Captain Rhodes.

The case of Henry Holmes, *alias* Hall, *alias* "Little Hank," was resumed before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, but pending the expected attendance of Mr. Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, it was adjourned till Tuesday. The case of Richard Weeks, who is charged with circulating the counterfeit United States $100 compound interest notes, was commenced, and testimony of a very direct character produced by the prosecution. The defence is to proceed with testimony to-day.

Judge Brady granted an injunction yesterday, reopening Mr. John J. Eckel's fat-melting establishment, at the foot of East Forty-fifth-street. Judge McCunn had previously reopened two or three of the bone-boiling institutions in Abattoir-place. At the same time the official cholera reports range between a dozen and a score daily.

Justice McCunn, of the Superior Court, granted two temporary injunctions, on Wednesday, against Jackson S. Schultz and others, Commissioners of the Board of Health. The cases will probably be argued on Monday next.

The case of Noone *vs.* The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Excise was up again, yesterday, in the Superior Court, but owing to the illness of the Judge presiding, the argument was postponed until Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, directed an adjournment until Wednesday, the 8th of August, on which day the Judges are to meet at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The Supreme Court of this District has granted a decree of divorce in the suit entitled Lucretia H. Wilson *vs.* Wm. Wilson.

The New-York fund for the aid of the Portland sufferers by the great fire, now amounts to $140,208.

Gold was a fraction below 150 ℔ cent. yesterday, and the Gold-Room dull. Money easy. Government Stocks advancing again. The Railway speculation firm and prices upward.

The leading kinds of domestic produce were more sought after yesterday, at buoyant prices. General merchand'se was quiet, but held very firmly. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The National Union Movement in the Empire State.

The names attached to the address indorsing the movement for a National Union Party, in this State, are the best answer to those who have alleged that the conservative element in the Union Party lacks strength. Stronger names, or names more certain to command public attention and confidence, could not have been obtained. They are neither the holders of office nor the expectants of office; they are not professional politicians nor adventurers; they are not complaisant men whose signatures may be obtained for any purpose; they are not meddlesome men, prone to interfere always, and fond of seeing their names in print. On the contrary, they are the most solid of all the solid men of the City. They are its most enterprising as well as its wealthiest citizens. They expect nothing, seek nothing, want nothing, as individuals in connection with political affairs. They embrace Democrats equally with Republicans; and they are, without an exception, known to the country as steadfast adherents of the Union cause, Among candid men everywhere, the list of names will be accepted as proof that the movement they sanction is neither weaked by partisanship nor tainted by disloyalty. They are evidence at once of the wisdom of the movement, and of the patriotic purposes which it is intended to accomplish.

As a protest against the Radical policy, the State call, thus sustained, is obviously important. The dangers of this policy in its bearings upon the industry, the trade, the enterprise of the country, have long been apparent. By preventing the complete restoration of the Union, it has kept alive issues fraught with uncertainty and peril; it has withheld the advantages of peace after the termination of war; and in its devotion to an insensate partisanship, it has utterly neglected the requirements of business and finance. There has been a necessity for judicious practical legislation, in lieu of which Congress has devoted itself to debates ending in nothing, propositions not likely to go into effect, and plans for factiously and unconstitutionally crippling and thwarting the Executive. A protracted session has been all but barren of useful results. And a party invested with controlling power has so frittered away its opportunities that it must undergo reorganization or experience defeat.

It is with a view to deliverance from this state of things that the representatives of the capital and enterprise of New-York have come forward to aid the conservative movement. Opposed to the course of Congress, and alive to the evils inseparable from its continuance the effort to bring together the moderate men of the land, and to build up a Union Party that shall really be national, commends itself to their judgment, and enlists their hearty cooperation. The State of New-York will not be indifferent to their appeal. And their avowed and active identification with the movement will add to its influence, and will be widely regarded as another guarantee of its success.

The State of the War in Europe.

According to the *Hibernian's* news, the Prussians and Italians have it all their own way—the Prussians by hard fighting, the Italians by slow marching. The battle of Aschaffenburg must have been a considerable affair, and its loss is unquestionably a serious disaster to the Federals. We have up to this paid comparatively but little attention to the war movements in Middle Germany, which, judged by the weight of events in Bohemia, appeared like Lilliputian concerns. But this battle has at last shaped results in a manner that tells upon the future of Austria no less than of Germany. It was only after a series of contests that the Prussians reached the Main at Aschaffenburg. These contests were numerous small skirmishes, severely bloody and always successful to the Prussians. Not that the German troops did not fight well, not that the needle-gun frightened them off the battlefield, but their leaders generally were blockheads, who saw their blunder only after their troops were beaten. So at Huenfeld, where a Bavarian cavalry regiment was led right into a mountain gorge, with the Prussian artillery all around on the hill tops. Of course, they were fearfully cut up. So at Meininger, at Fulda, at Kissengen; everywhere the Federal troops were beaten by the advancing Prussians, because regiments were opposed to divisions, and simpletons to generals as commanders.

Of the battle itself, fought on the 14th day of July, we have as yet the mere announcement, without any details. We suppose, relying on previous accounts, that the Federal numbered between sixty and seventy thousand men. It could have been from ninety to a hundred thousand strong, but with the characteristic slowness of the Germans some of the Generals did not bring their men up in time. Some 16,000 men from Baden, as was reported from Frankfort on the 9th of July, had not then begun even to move to join the army, and probably were not in the battle. The Prussians were undoubtedly much stronger, since they felt safe enough to divide their army into two columns on marching southward, following out here the same strategy as on their march into Bohemia, and just as they united their two advancing columns on the eve of the decisive day of Sadowa, they very likely united for battle before the day of Aschaffenburg. One column advanced through Electoral Hesse by way of Huenfeld and Fulda, the other through Meininger, over Muennerstaedt and Kissingen, having the Rhoen Mountains between the two. The same strategical fault committed by the Austrian Benedek can be charged to the Prince Alexander of Hesse and the Prince Charles of Bavaria, the Federal commanders—they waited till the enemy became too strong for them. The Prussians, after the junction of their two columns, had three *corps d'armée*, probably a hundred thousand men, if not over that.

From the *Augsburg Gazette*, brought by the *Scotia*, we have already learned that the evacuation of Frankfort had been determined upon, and that the Federal troops would abandon their capital and concentrate around Schweinfurt, some fifty miles directly east in Unter-Franken (Lower Franconia,) near which place a battle was expected. Perhaps the Federals were just on their way to Schweinfurt, when they were attacked and beaten at Aschaffenburg. Of course, the Prussians will now occupy Frankfort, and we may soon hear of them at Würzburg, in Bavaria, at Darmstadt, Mayence and Worms, in Ducal Hesse, and we would not wonder if the Bavarian Palatinate of the Rhine should shortly be invaded and occupied by them. All this may be the result of this single defeat, just as the present apparent prostration of Austria was the result of that unlucky day at Sadowa.

The Prussians have advanced far into Moravia and occupied Brunn, a lightly-fortified city on the confluence of the Zwittawa and and Schwarzowa Rivers, and but about five miles west of Austerlitz, an ominous name for Austria. If the Austrian commander is still at Olmutz with his army, we may soon look for another battle. There are two valleys that cut through the centre of Moravia, in almost parallel lines from North to South, and about thirty miles apart—the Valley of the Schwarzowa, in which is situated Brunn, and more easterly the Valley of the March, with the town and fortress of Olmutz as the commanding point. Both these valleys unite on the Hungarian frontier, where the Thaya River joins the March, and here also the two railroads from Brunn and Olmutz to Vienna connect. Since the introduction of railroads as important factors in strategical calculations, this point has become of the utmost importance. Over it alone can Benedek communicate with his basis of supply and reinforcements, and over it alone can the enemy approach the Austrian capital. Hence, we expect to hear of a sharp, bloody combat for the possession of this point. Otherwise, however, if Benedek has succeeded in throwing the bulk of his troops south of the Moravian line for the immediate defence of Vienna, then the level plains of the Marchfeld, where the Austrian arms have been so often victorious and so often defeated, from the time of King Ottocar to the disastrous day of Wagram, will again be the field where the decisive battle is to be fought.

The Italians advanced unopposed to Vicenza, along the line of the railway toward Verona, and the strategist of the telegraph informs us that unless Cialdini be dislodged, the Austrians could not withdraw their forces from the Quadrilateral to aid against the Prussians, as the Italians have now possession of the railroad communication from the fortresses by Venice and Trieste to the north. But there is still another road from Verona through the valley of the Adige into Tyrol. True this road is completed only as far as Botzen, but then there is another railway from Innspruck over into Bavaria and down the valley of the Danube, by Passau and Linz, to Vienna. The distance from Botzen to Innspruck is only some fifty miles, which, notwithstanding the mountainous character of the country, does not present insuperable obstacles to the quick passage of an army. But the situation of the Austrians in Italy is nevertheless precarious, since nothing decisive is as yet known of the designs and intentions of the "Sphynx on the Seine," as the Berlin *Kladderadatsch* nicknamed the "man in the Tuileries."

Let it be Noted.

The distinguished citizens who have appealed to the loyal electors of New-York to send delegates to a State Convention, as preliminary to the Philadelphia Convention, leave no room for misapprehension in regard to their interpretation of the Randall-Doolittle call. They employ this unmistakable language:

> "By the language and spirit of the call it will be perceived that those who refused their support to the Government in putting down the rebellion, and those who approve of the action of Congress in keeping loyal Representatives out of their seats, and loyal States out of the Union, are excluded from the invitation, and are not expected to participate in the preliminary meetings, or to take seats in the Convention."

We have from the first contended that the spirit and purpose of the call admitted only of this understanding; and we are charged by the Anti-war Democracy with inventing restrictions not warranted by the terms of the original address.

Perhaps our cotemporaries will heed the declaration now put forward by the influential promoters of the movement in this State. Union Democrats and Union Republicans are working together, and they explicitly state in advance that Anti-War Democrats and Disunion Radicals are alike excluded from the national invitation, and are not expected to participate in the proceedings, State or National. Will gentlemen of the Fernando Wood stripe profit by the hint, and save themselves and other persons trouble? Should not a moderate degree of self-respect induce them to heed the limitations of an invitation from which they are emphatically excluded?

About Prices—Extortion and Extravagance.

It seems to us that the unscrupulous conduct of a large number of dealers in various articles, as to the prices they shall demand, and the reasons which they advance for demanding them, is becoming a dangerous scandal, while the careless submission of the public has long been as ridiculous as shameful. The other day, for instance, a Tariff Bill was in process of discussion. The effect of it, if passed, would have been immediately to increase the wholesale cost of many imported articles. But one would have supposed that the owners of stores would at least have waited for the passage of the bill before advancing their charges. But they did not do so. We hear of numerous cases in which customers were blandly told that such and such articles were raised because of the new tariff. A lady, to make a slight instance out of many, went to an up-town store for hose, and paid 60 cents per pair therefor. Her friend attempted, next day, by her advice, a similar purchase, but was told that one dollar was now the price—because of the new tariff. A third lady followed, and, having read that the Tariff Bill was shelved for months, hoped for a return to the old charge. But no, the extortion continued; the bill is shelved, but the advance is maintained. A gentleman bought a necktie one week, such as would three years ago have cost 75 cents. He paid $1 75. A few days afterward he required another, and $2 was then the figure—all because of the tariff, which did not exist. Three years ago a common straw hat could be bought for a dollar at the outside. Four or five dollars is now a common price, and why? The mere mention of that amazing last nineteenth century creation, the lady's bonnet, hat, tile, oyster-shell, or whatever else it is called, is suggestive of untold expense, and why? We might run through a long list of things to wear, the material of which is now of the most flimsy description, but the cost of which has trebled or quadrupled within the last two years.

There must be some change in all this, or disaster will inevitably follow. No people can with impunity disregard the plainest dictates of common sense in respect to their financial affairs. The present recklessness of buyers, the present extortion of sellers, will produce its proper fruits. Not the least among them is the extravagance which has been fostered in the young men and women of to-day. Expenditures which they thought a short time ago out of the question and impossible of attainment, are now in their eyes a mere bagatelle. The whole moral status of society is consequently lowered, and the perception of right and wrong becomes obscured. The minor vices, born of vanity, purse-pride, and utter carelessness as to how the money goes, are sure to degenerate into vulgarity and an utter carelessness as to how the money comes. Extortion becomes so glaring and unscrupulous, that it is morally of no higher type than the abstractings of the avowed "picker-up of unconsidered trifles;" and the reckless, heartless parade of garments, whose sole use to their wearers appears to be the display of wealth, is not much more respectable than the adventitious adornments of the *demi-monde*.

And it is to support this folly that men toil, trembling or exulting as the scale of their commercial luck rises or falls! It is for this that men become haggard and grey, and women lose that simplicity which is their greatest charm.

The day when a people have learned to fling away their honor as traders, and their moderation in private life, is the day of fearful omen. It is a prognostic of evil which must not be unnoticed. There are men even now who, when the possibility of financial panics is spoken of, speak cheerfully of that possibility, and who affirm that the terrors of a time of poverty will be blessings in disguise, for they will bring back the common-sense equilibrium of society.

Why should we, as journalists, go out of our way to say these things? We ought, some would say, to record what is, rather than to prophecy what may be. But in pointing out the dangers which menace American, or rather we should say New-York, society we utter no prophecy; we simply write down the utterances which reach us on every side. The country is passing through great difficulties; great questions of national policy, the wise settlement of which will affect our future for centuries perhaps, are now being discussed. We need all the wisdom of our statesmen, all the forbearance of our agitators, and all the virtues of our social life. Shall we be wrecked upon the altar of fashion? It may seem of small moment that a yard of silk or a hat, should be four times the price of a short time ago, and that the price should be paid without a word of remonstrance; but it is really of great moment. It indicates a blindness, a willful blindness, toward the future, which is full of danger. There is many an owner of a first-class store, many a beau and belle, many an owner of a mansion with all the *et ceteras* of elegant life, who may before long wish that they took heed in time, and garnered their store before the Winter of adversity was close at hand.

Conservatism in the Republican Party.—A short time ago, the Albany *Evening Journal* objected to our exposition of the relative strength of the Conservative and Radical elements in the Republican Party. We had attempted to show that, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary, the Conservative portion of the party is powerful, and that the party itself, judged by its platforms, is anti-Radical. Our cotemporary deemed the argument mischievous. An article which we elsewhere borrow from its columns indicates a gratifying approach to the same views, and is a conclusive demonstration of the weakness and failure of the radicals during the session now drawing to a close. The *Journal* maintains that because the Conservatives are powerful in the party they ought not to leave it. But the question to be met is, not whether a party shall be deserted, but whether a party shall be amended, purified, enlarged, reorganized, to meet the broader wants of the time. We consider Union Democrats more useful and more desirable allies than Disunion Radicals; and we would rally conservative, constitutional Unionists, whether called Democrats or Republicans, to complete the restoration of national harmony and peace. If the *Journal* rejoices over the putting down of ultra radicalism in Congress—and we gladly believe that it does—why not go one step further, and welcome the cooperation of all Conservatives, that the Government may be carried on on the basis of the Constitution.

The First American "General" and "Admiral."—The United States have now, for the first time in their history, a *General* upon the land and an *Admiral* upon the seas. Heretofore we have had "*Lieutenant*"-Generals and "*Vice*"-Admirals; but both these titles implied that there was a higher military and a higher naval grade known to the law, while in truth there were no higher grades in law or in fact. The President, though constitutionally Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has properly no military grade and no military title; and, in fact, the subordination implied in the prefix of "Lieutenant" and the prefix of "Vice" had no reference, historically or actually, to any relations with the President. And the conferring of the new titles upon the two officers who wear them, enlarges in no degree the power or place they previously held, and affects in no degree the rights belonging to the President. The titles have been conferred upon those to whom the country would award them by universal acclaim. Grant and Farragut are not only the two foremost names in our warlike history, but their preëminence is undisputed by any rival. The greatest of our other heroes acknowledge the precedence of these two, and proudly declare that the titles have been as justly conferred as they will be worthily and modestly worn. All hail! "*General*" Grant! All hail! "*Admiral*" Farragut!

A Chance for a Lord.—Lord Stanley said in the recent speech he made after his assumption of office in the new Derby Ministry, that he regarded a "proper and friendly understanding with the United States as almost the *first requisite of English diplomacy*." As his Lordship is now Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, as such, carries on all the diplomacy with this as well as other countries, he will have an excellent opportunity of doing something in the way of bringing about this understanding, and thus winning renown as the agent in effecting such an important diplomatic consummation for England. Lord Stanley is a very able man, and we take pleasure in giving him this hint as to his duties in the important position he fills. We would further remind him that there are a number of outstanding matters between this country and England, which cannot, by any means, be considered as yet settled, and which ought to meet his early attention.

Showing Signs of Fear.—The *Tribune* cannot conceal the trepidation with which it contemplates the approaching National Union Convention. It sees, in the first place, that the attempt of the Radicals to get up a show of strength in the South, by calling a Convention of Southern Radicals, to be held outside of the Southern States, promises to be a *fiasco*; to avert the collapse it proposes that Northern Radicals shall attend in full strength. In the next place, it has suddenly become anxious for a State gathering, to neutralize the effect which it evidently expects will be produced by the Saratoga Convention. For our cotemporary's sake, we trust that its entreaties will not be in vain. Its condition is distressing.

Correction.—The name of Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones was, by some oversight, omitted in the published call for a Union State Convention. Lieut.-Gov. Jones was one of the first names upon the call.

Amusements.

"The Ice Witch."—Mr. Grover's luck attends him, we are pleased to note, in his new enterprise. The theatre, last night, was packed; long lines of buyers stood in front of the door for an hour before the opening, and the rush that poured in when the gate opened was refreshing to behold. "The Ice Witch" improves on acquaintance. The machinery works well; the scenery is superb. A prominent feature of the performance is the graceful dancing of Miss Fowler. Mark Smith's "What a Woman's Like" received its regular *encore*, and the Webb sisters looked, acted and sang in the most festive and popular style.

The City Railroads and Taxes.

New-York, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The alacrity displayed by the City Railroad Companies in 1865, in taking advantage of the amendment to the Internal Revenue Law, in charging the one cent additional to their fares permitted by it, showed the exact knowledge and prompt obedience of our "law abiding" corporations.

Perhaps they will be as ready in obedience to the new law; perhaps not. Perhaps it may be as well to call their attention and that of the people to it.

Section 103, as amended July 13, 1866, of the Internal Revenue Law, reads:

> "And whenever the addition to any fare shall amount only to the fraction of 1 cent, any person or company liable to the tax of two and a half per centum, may add to such fare 1 cent in lieu of such fraction; and such person or company shall keep for sale, at convenient points, tickets in packages of twenty, and multiples of twenty, to the price of which only an amount equal to the revenue tax shall be added."

The act takes effect Aug. 1, 1866, and on that day our railroad companies must sell twenty tickets for $1 02½, or forty for $2 05. Their revenue will suffer, but the people will gain. Yours, L. E. X.

THE COTTON CROP.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop in the Southern States.

Washington City, Thursday, July 19, 1866.

Having been in the South nearly the entire period since the war, and having watched, with a good deal of care, matters of agriculture as well as the condition of the people, &c., I purpose to acquaint the readers of the Times with my impressions and calculations concerning the forthcoming cotton crop.

There is no great plant in cultivation that requires such tender nursing as the cotton plant. Besides, the seed must be new and unhurt, and the weather favorable, and labor plenty, and insects scarce, to insure a successful crop. This has not been the case this season. But, on the contrary, a considerable amount of the seed planted was worthless; in many portions of the cotton-growing districts, the weather has been extremely unfavorable; worms and other insects have made their dreaded appearance in many sections, and although there are as many hands engaged in making cotton this year as in 1860, half a million more might have found employment.

Notwithstanding the above well-known defects, there will be a large crop of cotton raised this season—in my judgment, much larger than most people have estimated. There are two classes of people in the South who have led our merchants and others astray on this subject. There are in every large city in the South, as far as Galveston, Houston and Austin, (Texas,) even—men under the pay of New-England manufacturers, whose sole object seems to be to impress the Northern and English people generally that there will be an exceedingly small crop. The reasons for such impositions are apparent to every one, and have been explained to me by English agents, whom I met in swarms in these same large cities. I have been introduced to dozens of these American agents, all of whom agreed that there *must* be a small crop. One day, in a Galveston office, in which a Mr. Hale acted as agent for a company (or companies) at Lawrence, and an English gentleman, whose name I forget, officiated in the same capacity for a London firm, I picked up a good deal of information. Hale, in the course of an extended conversation with me on this subject, said, "Yes, you're right; Texas will raise more cotton this year than she ever did before—but for God's sake, don't put it in your paper!" "Yes, you must put it in your paper," said the English agent; "that's what we want." "Don't you do it," cried Hale. "But you must," said the Englishman, "let the truth be known. These New-Englanders have bought up all the cotton nearly in the South, and they're stuck—let the people know the facts." Well, these are the facts in the case; and at this time there are fifty thousand bales of cotton stored at the South, which have been bought, and are still owned by New-England manufacturers.

There is another class who inadvertently deceive us regarding the next cotton crop—I mean the sore-heads of the South. Many of these sore-heads are editors of newspapers, and every little defect or failure is magnified a thousand times. The commercial Editor of the New-Orleans *Times*, is one of this kind. He candidly believes that it is impossible to make cotton with free labor, and his cotton articles are bleak and unreliable accordingly.

There are, to be sure, a great many of the largest plantations in the South lying in an uncultivated state. But this is more than trebly made up for by the thousands of acres which have been put to cotton by what are called small farmers.

The cotton crop for 1860 was 5,344,166 bales, averaging 450 pounds of lint, or ginned cotton each. If no further failures or mishaps occur than what are already known and reported, there will be at least 2,600,000 bales, or 1,170,000,000 pounds of ginned cotton ready for market next winter. In 1860 Virginia made 12,729 bales, and North Carolina made 145,514. I know nothing of the operations of these States this year in this line of agriculture, and can only give my impression, concerning the crops in the cotton States, commencing with South Carolina. This State in 1860 raised 353,412 bales. It will be safe to say that it will make 160,000 this year, and that is 15,000 bales under my real estimate. A large portion of the interior of South Carolina is uncultivated, while the coast lands and sea islands are in the most flourishing state of cultivation. There are hundreds of small farmers in these localities making cotton who never made it before, and who, so far, have been quite successful. Besides, nearly all the large plantations are under cultivation. I visited the Hilton Head cotton lands a few days ago, talked with the proprietors and others, and they all pronounce the season favorable, and the plant so far a success. If anything, the freedmen are doing more work than was formerly done by the slaves; and, in addition, neither unfavorable weather, poor seed, or insects have disturbed the growth of the plant. I visited Col. Seabrook's plantation of seven hundred acres, and the cotton was in full bloom. He lost a thousand slaves by the war, but told me that free labor was a success, and that (pointing to the field) "that was one of the finest stands of cotton" he had ever seen. Gen. Scott, who has visited some of the largest plantations in the State, says the crop will be a very fair one. Many think that South Carolina will make 200,000 bales.

With the exception of Alabama, Georgia has been the most unfortunate of all the Cotton States. There will not be more than 200,000 bales raised in this State this year, against 701,840 in 1860. This is in part owing to the deficiency of good seed. Hundreds of acres of land were planted with worthless seed. This was not discovered in time, from the fact that the plant came up, as a general thing, presenting a beautiful and healthy appearance. In a week or two, however, it withered and died. This was owing to the fact that the small end of the seed, which contained the germ, or root, owing to its age, had lost its vital energy. Thus, notwithstanding the plant came up and the leaves came forth, having no root to sustain it, it withered and died after a brief existence. To a great extent this has been the case all over Georgia. Beside, owing to the small wages paid to the laborers, many of them ran away and went West. All along the coast and in the vicinities of Rome, Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, and along the banks of the rivers, the plant is doing well.

The most cotton ever made in Florida was 65,153 bales, which was in 1860. This State will make this year 100,000 bales certain. A larger portion of its territory than ever before has been put to cotton, and nothing unfavorable has happened it, except here and there a little bad seed. I saw thousands of acres in full bloom, and gentlemen from all portions of the State agree that the freedmen are doing remarkably well, and that neither bad weather nor insects have interfered. Nearly all of Madison County has been put to cotton, three times as much as was ever planted before in that county, Hundreds of Northern men and small (native) farmers are raising cotton in this State. I think 100,000 bales a large but a safe estimate.

Had nothing happened to Alabama, it would not have been unsafe to have estimated its crop at 800,000 bales, or nearly as much as was made in 1860, which was 989,955 bales. Thousands of acres of the best cotton lands in Middle Alabama, and especially in Autauga, Montgomery and Dallas Counties, the richest in the State, have been overflowed by the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, and the plant, which was looking finely, has been utterly destroyed. In Northern Alabama, as well as in portions of Middle and Southern Alabama, a large amount of defective seed had been planted, which was not discovered until too late to be remedied. I put down Alabama safe for 480,000 bales, and believe it to be an under-estimate.

In 1860 Louisiana raised 777,738 bales of cotton, which, according to my estimate, is more than twice as much as it will prepare for market this year. There are very few large plantations running in this State, although most everybody along the banks of the Mississippi are making cotton in a small way. The Red River districts are making about half a crop, nearly all of those engaged being Northern men. In this State, as well as in Texas and Arkansas, the freedmen are working on shares, and the crop may be larger than I estimate. I put it at 325,000, yet it may reach 400,000 bales. Everything has been favorable in this State.

Mississippi is the great cotton State in the Union, and raised 1,202,507 bales in 1860, and will raise 600,000 this year. A very large portion of the cotton to be made here is under the supervision of Northern men. All of the plantations on the Mississippi are under cultivation, and so are most of the lands on the Yazoo and Big Black, while very few of the plantations in the interior are doing anything. Some cotton has been destroyed by the overflow of some of the small rivers, and the cotton worm has made its appearance in different portions of the State. Otherwise the season has been favorable.

Arkansas, in 1860, made 367,393 bales; but we need not count on more than 150,000 this year. The larger portion of the rich bottom lands lie in an uncultivated State, while the cotton worm and overflow have done considerable damage. There is also a great lack of labor in Arkansas.

Tennessee will make, in all probability, somewhere in the neighborhood of 125,000 bales of cotton this year, against 296,464 in 1860. This falling off is almost wholly caused by the lack of labor. The weather has been favorable and the seed good, but labor scarce. For nearly five years the colored people of Tennessee has been gradually thinning out—thousands have gone North, thousands have gone into the large cities South, thousands have gone into the army, and thousands have gone into their graves. There are some fine stands of cotton in Middle and West Tennessee, and a good deal of it, and my estimate may be too small, but it is a safe one.

Texas, the Lone Star State, like the Flower State, will make more cotton this year than it did in 1860, when it prepared for market 431,463 bales. In many portions of the State the weather has been unfavorable; the Trinity River lands have been overflowed, and the plant, which was looking exceedingly well, was completely destroyed; much defective seed was planted, and insects (of a new species) have made some ravages. Had it not been for these serious drawbacks Texas would have made this year 600,000 bales. As it is the crop will amount to about 500,000. Free labor is a great success in this State. More colored men than ever before are engaged in making cotton here. None get less than $20 a month in specie, and found, while many are working on shares—half and two-thirds. I passed through the German settlements, and through the Brazos River country, all of which has been put to cotton.

There will be, as will be seen by the above, exceeding 2,600,000 bales of cotton made this year in the nine States mentioned above, if nothing else of a serious nature happens. Nothing can happen now, except violent storms or a drouth, to damage the plant. The idea that the freedmen would not work this hot weather has entirely passed away. They must work, like everybody else; their bread and butter depends upon it. I consider, too, that the crop this year will be better picked, better cleaned and better packed one than ever before. In conclusion, I will prepare the following table, giving my estimate of this year's crop by States, and the number of bales made in 1860:

	1860.	1866.
Alabama	989,955	480,000
Arkansas	367,393	150,000
Florida	65,153	100,000
Georgia	701,840	200,000
Louisiana	777,738	325,000
Mississippi	1,202,507	600,000
South Carolina	353,412	160,000
Tennessee	296,464	125,000
Texas	431,463	500,000
Total	5,185,925	2,640,000
North Carolina	145,514	
Virginia	12,729	
Total	5,344,166	

Allowing that North Carolina will make 35,000 bales would swell my estimate to 2,675,000 bales for 1866. Ben. C. Truman.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Policeman Shot, and a Lad Instantly Killed.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 26.

This morning a serious riot took place in the Seventh Ward of this city, Officers attempted to arrest a man for assaulting a Policeman. An attack was made upon the Policemen, and some persons among the crowd fired pistols. Officer Little was shot in the shoulder and conveyed to his home. The ball has not been extracted. Officer Donnan was seriously cut on the head and otherwise injured about the body. The Police returned the fire, one shot passed through the arm of a man and then struck a boy named Edward Sheridan in the forehead, killing him instantly. The deceased was twelve years of age. The Coroner will investigate the affair this afternoon.

Personal.

Michigan City, Ind., Sunday, July 22, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of July 21, 1865, and in the correspondence of some military gentleman, (member of the Broome-street Courts-martial,) appears an article in relation to my being tried by Court-martial, &c., and in which my name is very much injured, the whole being a gross libel.

I am now ready to commence suit for damages against your paper for $5,000. By looking the case up you will probably be induced to compromise the matter without being compelled to meet it before the Courts, If you can offer any reasonable terms of compromise, the matter can be settled without resorting to legal proceedings. Very respectfully,

L. F. BROCKWAY, late Private 138th,
Co. 3, Bat. Vet. Reserve Corps.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Action of the Government for their Release.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1866.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred two resolutions of the House of Representatives, passed on the 23d of July, inst., in the following words, respectively:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives respectfully request the President of the United States to urge upon the Canadian authorities, and also the British Government, the release of the Fenian prisoners recently captured in Canada.

Resolved, That the House respectfully requests the President to cause the prosecutions instituted in the United States Courts against the Fenians to be discontinued if compatible with the public interests.

Has the honor to report in regard to the first resolution that the Government of the United States holds no correspondence directly upon any subject with the Canadian authorities, mentioned in said resolution, or with the authorities of any colony, province or dependency of any other sovereign State; and that on the contrary all its correspondence concerning questions which arise in or affect or relate to such colonies, provinces or dependencies, is always conducted exclusively with such foreign Governments.

On the 11th of June last a note was addressed by this Department to Hon. Sir FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary residing in the United States, of which a copy is hereunto annexed. It is proper to say, in relation to that note—first, that the reports mentioned therein, to the effect that prisoners had been taken on the soil of the United States and conveyed to Canada, and threatened by Canadian agents with immediate execution without legal trial, were found on examination to be untrue, and without foundation in fact. It is due to the British Government to say, in the second place, that the representations made in the said note have been received and taken into consideration by the British Government and by the Canadian authorities in a friendly manner.

The resolution of the House of Representatives first recited, harmonizing as it does with the spirit of the aforesaid note, will be brought to the attention of Her Majesty's Government and of the Canadian authorities, with the expression of a belief on the part of the President that affairs upon the frontier have happily come to a condition in which the clemency requested by Congress may be extended without danger to the public peace, and with advantage to the interests of peace and harmony between the two nations.

I have already received your directions, that the second of said resolutions be taken into consideration by the proper Departments of the Government, with a desire that it may be found practicable to reconcile the humane policy recommended, with the maintenance of law and order, the safety of the public peace, and the good faith and honor of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
June 11, 1866.

SIR: The Secretary of War has laid before the President several dispatches which were received yesterday and to-day from Major-Gen. MEADE, who is commanding the United States forces on the Canadian frontier. These communications warranted the President in believing that the so-called Fenian expedition is now entirely at an end, and that order and tranquility may be expected to prevail henceforth upon that border. I regret, however, that I am obliged to connect with this gratifying information the further statement, that reports have reached Major-Gen. MEADE to the effect that some of the Canadian or British troops have crossed the line, and entered within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. It is even said that this entry took place after the disturbers of the peace, under the command of the leader SPEAR, had relinquished their forbidden enterprise and withdrawn within the boundary line of the United States. The reports go so far as to say that prisoners have been taken on the soil of the United States and conveyed to Canada, and that the Canadian agents have threatened that these prisoners, together with such stragglers as may now be found within the Canadian lines, will be executed without legal trial. It is believed that these reports are exaggerated. Care has been taken by Maj.-Gen. MEADE to have them promptly investigated.

In the meantime I am instructed by the President to represent to you, and through you to the British and Canadian authorities, that this Government would not look, without serious concern, upon the practice of any unnecessary severity, especially on the exercise of retaliation or other illegal proceedings upon the persons of such of the offenders as have fallen, or shall hereafter fall into the hands of the Canadian authorities. I respectfully invite your attention to this subject, with the confident expectation that no proceedings that are not authorized and in conformity with law will be taken against persons of that class, and in the hope that even the customary administration of the law will be tempered with special forbearance and clemency. In view of the effective proceedings which this Government has adopted in regard to the disturbances on the frontier now so fortunately ended, these representations would have been made by me without waiting to be moved from any other quarter. They are now made, however, with the approval of Major-Gen. MEADE, and I believe that they will receive the concurrence of the Congress and of the people of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

FROM PORT CHESTER.

A Violent Hail Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
Thursday, July 26, 1866.

I herewith send you an account of the storm that visited the village of Port Chester yesterday. It commenced raining about 1 o'clock, P. M., continued showery till 2 P. M., when, to all appearances, it looked like clearing up. Soon after it commenced to hail; at first the stones were about as large as hazel nuts, but soon increased in size, till eleven were picked up that weighed together one pound—one of them weighed two ounces. The hail lasted about 30 minutes, the ground presenting the appearance of midwinter.

I reached home at 7 o'clock P. M., and found that they had preserved several of the stones in the ice-box, and although it was then five hours after they were picked up, I give you a copy of a diagram I traced out from the stones as I saw them. Our folks say they had melted away about one-half. They were solid pieces of clear ice, except the centre part, which was perfectly white like snow. The thickness was from ¾ to 1 inch; all had more or less ragged points when they fell.

This morning I visited the ground and garden, to view the damages. The ground under and around the large maple trees was covered with leaves; a pear tree near the house was completely stripped of its fruit; tomato vines torn to pieces as if they had been beaten with sticks; egg plants leafless; the rhubarb leaves riddled as if shot at; cucumber vines stripped and to all appearances frozen, and some of the fruit mashed; pumpkin and squash vines looked as if cattle had chewed the stems, and more or less of the corn was stripped. The flower beds looked equally deplorable—everything exposed to the hail was smashed or torn to pieces; the only exception to the general destruction being the grape vines. I did not discover a leaf or stem amid the ruin of all kinds of vegetation.

Such a storm was never known of before in our village, and it appears to have spent its fury here. It continued to rain till 9 o'clock P. M. and then cleared up.

J. B. P.

Western Union Telegraph Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, July 26.

The following Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the ensuing year were duly elected:

J. H. Wade, Cleveland; Hiram Sibley, Rochester; Isaac Butts, Rochester; G. H. Mumford, Rochester; H. R. Selden, Rochester; D. A. Wasson, Rochester; B. R. McAlpine, Rochester; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; Anson Stager, Cleveland; Alfred Gaither, Cincinnati; R. B. Burrows, Albion; N. Greene, Louisville; John Butterfield, Utica; P. McD. Collins, New-York; William Orton, New-York; John P. Yelverton, New-York; Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; C. Livingston, New-York; E. S. Sanford, New-York; Thomas T. Eckert, Washington.

JOHN HORNER, of New-York, and G. H. PERKINS and GEORGE E. MUMFORD, of Rochester, were appointed Inspectors of Election.

At an evening meeting, the following officers were appointed:

J. H. WADE, President; HIRAM SIBLEY, First Vice-President; WILLIAM ORTON, Second Vice-President; N. GREENE, Third Vice-President, and O. H. PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Boiler Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 26.

A boiler exploded at the yarn factory of JOHN YENDALL, located in Hestonville, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of this city to-day. The dispatch received at the Police station, announcing the disaster, states that several persons were killed. No further particulars are given.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Race Meeting—Second Day—The Cup Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 25.

The "Cup Day" at Saratoga is the great day of the meeting, for the race for that rich prize surpasses in interest and importance all the other events of the week. This year the Cup was invested with unusual interest, as no fewer than twenty-six of the most renowned racing cracks on the American turf were entered for the race. The celebrity of the great *Kentucky* frightened away the majority of the horses entered, for only three, *Beacon*, *Delaware* and *Leatherlungs*, dared to encounter the cup winner of last year. In addition to this exciting race, there was on the programme a hurdle race, and a three-quarter mile dash, for the latter of which there were six first-class horses entered, all of them winners at previous meetings this year. The prospect of a good day's sport was consequently unusually promising.

Large as had been the attendance on the first day, that on the second far surpassed it, both in brilliancy and numbers. The spacious grand stand presented a beautiful appearance, filled as it was with ladies whose elegant and tasteful toilettes gave additional attraction to the splendid scene. Order and decorum prevailed everywhere, and if the same admirable management which distinguish the direction of the Saratoga meeting is adopted at other places, racing will assuredly attain a height of popularity and patronage which it never before enjoyed in America. No drunkenness or gambling was permitted on the grounds; the noise and excitement of the pool selling and the betting ring was removed from the immediate neighborhood of the ladies' stand; and the lynx-eyed vigilance of New-York and Albany detectives prevented the admission of any of the fraternity of the *Chevaliers d'Industrie* to the course.

The intense interest that prevailed among turfmen from every section of the Union on the momentous race for the Cup, might be accurately guaged by the amount of speculation. Never before was there known such extensive and heavy betting as there was on this race. The previous evening the recognized official pool auctioneers, Messrs. UNDERWOOD & MCGOWAN, sold nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of pools in this race. The following pools is a specimen of the heavy amounts invested by the partisans of the respective horses on their favorites: *Kentucky*, $2,000; *Beacon*, $675; *Delaware*, $500; *Leatherlungs*, $30. A pool on the three-quarter mile dash resulted as follows: *Arcola*, $500; *Norwich*, $100; *Fordham*, (late *Throggsneck*, Jr.,) $100; *Luther*, $70; *Richmond*, $60: *Dot*, $55.

The day was highly propitious and the track in splendid order. The hurdle race was the first event set down for decision, and for this there were three entries, DENIS REEDY's br. h. *Zigzag*, D. MCDOWEL's ch. h. *Nightlock*, and P. WOODS' b. h. *Gen. Williams*. *Zigzag*, from his numerous victories in hurdle racing and steeple chasing, was made the favorite, and before the start $100 to $30 was currently offered on his winning. It will be seen, from the report of the race, that two accidents occurred, though fortunately neither were very serious.

THE RACE

was over two miles, during which eight hurdles were to be jumped. *Zigsag* was ridden by ARCHY FISHER, *Nightlock* by ALLOWAY, and *Gen. Williams* by ROGERS, an amateur jockey from Nova Scotia. In taking the first hurdle opposite the stand at the start *General Williams* fell and threw his rider so heavily that he laid insensible for some time. *Nightlock* and *Zigzag* cleared the first hurdle head and head together; at the second *Nightlock* was over first by a length. He took the third and fourth hurdles a couple of lengths in advance, and at the stand on the first mile was four lengths ahead. He maintained his lead to the seventh hurdle, which failing to clear he came down a cropper, throwing ALLOWAY, who fortunately escaped without injury. This left *Zigsag* in possession of the lead, and unopposed, but at the last hurdle he also came down and threw his rider. FISHER, however, was in the saddle in a moment, and amid the cheers of the vast assemblage he galloped home the winner of the race. Time, 4:04. It was officially announced by DR. UNDERWOOD that the rider of *General Williams* was not seriously hurt.

Preparations were now made for the great event of the day, the Saratoga Cup. When *Kentucky*, *Beacon*, *Delaware* and *Leatherlungs* came on the course they were eagerly surrounded by a host of interested admirers. *Kentucky*, who belongs to Messrs. OSGOOD & TRAVERS, of this city, looked in splendid condition; he had received his final preparation at the hands of that able trainer, Mr. A. J. MINOR, and ran some 70 pounds less in flesh than he had ever done before; he was ridden by CHARLES LITTLEFIELD. *Beacon*, owned by Mr. JOHN CAFFERY, of this city, looked in magnificent condition, and his experienced trainer, Capt. MOORE, felt very confident; he was ridden by GEORGE FORD. *Delaware* and *Leatherlungs* were the other starters; the Buford stable thought highly of the former, and there was some heavy betting between him *Beacon*—$500 to $300 being laid that the latter beat *Delaware* in the race. *Leatherlungs* was regarded as out of the race, as far as his chance of winning was concerned. One of the best pools sold just before the start was as follows: *Kentucky*, $1,000; *Beacon*, $305; *Delaware*, $200; *Leatherlungs*, $15.

THE RACE.

The start, which was from the three-quarter pole, was a capital one. *Kentucky* quickly showed in advance, and it was evident that LITTLEFIELD was going to force the running, for he led past the stand at a clinking pace, *Delaware* a length behind, *Beacon* third, and *Leatherlungs* last. On the far side, the favorite increased his lead to two lengths, *Delaware* half a length before *Beacon*, and *Leatherlungs* several lengths behind. *Beacon* now began to pull himself out for a race with the crack, and passing *Delaware*, he made a resolute effort to collar *Kentucky*, but without any perceptible effort the latter shook him off, and as they passed the stand the first time was a length ahead, and running well within himself; *Delaware* was half a length behind *Beacon*. Time of the first quarter, 26¾ sec.; of the first mile, 1:50. And now the excitement became intense, as *Beacon* again made his run at the great crack, and at the quarter-pole had reached within a length and a-half of him, and on the backstretch was at his saddlegirths. LITTLEFIELD now roused *Kentucky* a little, and the result was seen in the gap he gradually but surely opened on his antagonist, for at the half-mile pole he was a clear length ahead, *Delaware* being four lengths behind *Beacon*. Gamely and resolutely did *Beacon* try to collar *Kentucky*, for the latter stalled off every challenge and galloped home full of running, an easy winner by a length, for the second year in succession, of the Saratoga Cup, and fairly maintaining his reputation as the best racehorse in America. *Beacon* was second, a dozen lengths before *Delaware*, and the latter six lengths before *Leatherlungs*. Time, 4:04. The first two miles were run in 3:37.

The third race was a ¾-mile dash for a purse of $300, for all ages. Six horses were entered—*Arcola*, *Fordham*, *Dot*, *Richmond*, *Luther* and *Norwich*. *Arcola* was the favorite against the field in the pools at odds of $755 to $475. In the start *Fordham* was off first, followed by *Dot*, *Luther*, *Norwich* and *Arcola* in the order named. Entering the old track at the half-mile pole, *Fordham* and *Dot* were leading three lengths before *Arcola*, who had passed his horses, *Luther*, *Richmond* and *Norwich* bringing up the rear. Coming round the bend into the straight run home, the mighty stride of *Arcola* had told a tale, and he had taken second place. A few strides, and he was at *Fordham's* girths, and quitting him with seeming ease, he came home an easy winner by a length; *Fordham* second, *Luther* third, *Dot* fourth, and *Norwich* last.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, $400, two miles, over eight hurdles.

D. Reedy's br. h. Zigzag, (Fisher,)	1
P. Wood's br. h. Gen. Williams, (Rogers,)	fell
D. McDaniel's ch. h. Nightlock, (Alloway,)	fell

Time—4:04.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup of $1,000, $50 entrance, p. p.; 2¼ miles.

J. Hunter's b. h. Kentucky, 5 yrs.	1
Capt. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 5 yrs.	2
Capt. Buford's b. h. Delaware, 4 yrs.	3
Dr. Weldon's b. h. Leatherlungs, 5 yrs.	4

Time—4:04.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300; ¾ mile.

J. Hunter's b. h. Arcola	1
A. Marshall's gr. h. Fordham	2
Dr. Weldon's b. h. Luther	3
D. McCoons b. f. Dot	4
Brown & Hall's gr. h. Richmond	5
R. A. Alexander's b.h. Norwich	6

The Saratoga Races—Third Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 26.

The weather again was highly propitious for the race meeting, and the attendance, although scarcely equal in point of numbers to the Cup Day, was very large. There were three races on the programme, the first for a purse of $500, for three-year olds, dash of a mile and a half, the winner of the Derby and the Travers Stakes excluded. The second was the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, mile dash, and the third a mile and a quarter dash for a purse of $300.

During the preceding evening a match for $1,000 a side, two-mile heats, was made between Mr. HUNTER's *Arcola*, who had won the three-quarter mile dash, and Messrs. BOWIE & HALL's *Richmond*, who had also run in that race. *Richmond*, however, was during the afternoon kicked by a horse in the same stable while walking round the exercise ground, and so lamed that he was obliged to pay forfeit in the match, as well as be withdrawn from the mile and a quarter dash to-day, for which he was entered. A proposal to match *Beacon* against the winner of the Cup, *Kentucky*, for $5,000, two-mile heats, *Kentucky* carrying 114 lbs., and *Beacon* 104 lbs., was made to the owners of the great crack, but was not entertained. ROGERS, the rider of *General Williams*, who was so heavily thrown in the hurdle race, was on the course to-day, a little lameness being the only result of his fall.

For the first race, which was a purse of $500, mile and a half dash, there were five entries, all of which started. These were MOORE & COFFEY's gr. c. by *Lightning*, dam *Edith*; D. MCCOON's b. f. *Dot*; R. A. ALEXANDER's b. h. *Bayswater*; D. MCDANIELS' b. c. *Gen. Ripley*; and A. BELL's ch. c. *Tom Woolfolk*. The night before the *Lightning* colt was the favorite in the Underwood pools, bringing $500 to *Bayswater's* $370; *Ripley* $40, and *Dot* and *Tom Woolfolk* combined, $15. Before the start, however, *Bayswater* became the favorite, and sold for $800 to the colt's $610; *Ripley* $100, and the others $35. In the outside betting *Bayswater* and the *Lightning* colt were alternately backed against the field at evens, just as the fancy of the buyers dictated.

THE RACE.

The start, which was from the half-mile pole, was a good one. *Tom Woolfolk* was first off, with MOORE's colt second, *Dot* third, and the other two close together and well up. As they passed the stand *Dot* was leading a clear length, with *Tom Woolfolk*, MOORE and *Bayswater* following in the order named. *Dot* carried on the running to the quarter-pole, where *Bayswater* passing MOORE, closed upon the leaders, and at the half-mile pole assumed the lead. Carrying on the running throughout, he came home a clever winner by a length; MOORE's colt, who came with a rush on the homestretch, gaining second place, *Dot* third, *Tom Woolfolk* fourth, and *Ripley* last. Time—2:50¾.

The second race was the Saratoga stakes for two-year olds, mile dash, $50 entrance; p. p. with $500 added. Of the fourteen entries, five came to the post, viz.: Mr. MORRIS' b. f., by imp. *Eclipse*, dam *Barbarity*; P. C. BUSH's b. f., by *Balrownie*, dam *Cyclone*; J. HUNTER's b. f. *Flora McIvor*; J. S. WATSON's b. f. *Vixen*, and his b. f. *Bonnie Doon*. In the pools MORRIS' filly sold for $240; HUNTER's for $110; BUSH's for $135, and WATSON's couple for $150.

THE RACE.

HUNTER's filly was first off, BUSH's next, and the favorite last of all. BUSH at once went to the front, and cut out the running at a clipping pace, leading HUNTER two lengths at the quarter pole; WATSON's pair next, and MORRIS', who seemed unable to move freely, still last. At the half-mile pole they were strung out, BUSH leading HUNTER a couple of lengths, and the latter three lengths before MORRIS. BUSH maintained the lead throughout, and, although on the straight run in MORRIS' filly came with a wet sail, she could not reach the leader, who won by a length; six lengths between second and third, (HUNTER's,) and WATSON's pair last. Time, 1:51½.

The third race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for a purse of $300, for which the entries were *Richmond*, *Arcola*, *Thunder*, *Luther*, *Arlington* gelding, and bay horse by *Voucher*, dam by *Priam*. *Arcola* was the favorite at $100 to $20 against the field, with little business done even at these tempting odds.

THE RACE.

Arcola jumped off with the lead, *Thunder* next, *Arlington* third, and *Luther*, who got off badly, last; and in this order they passed the stand the first time. On the backstretch *Arlington* took the second place to *Arcola*, with *Thunder* close up, and *Luther* still acting as the whipper-in. In this order they ran home, *Luther* coming past his horses on the homestretch, but unable to reach *Arcola* and *Arlington*, who finished first and second, with four lengths between them, and twice that distance between second and third. *Thunder* was fourth, and *Voucher* last. Time—2:18.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, dash of one and a half miles for three-year olds, winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes excluded.

R. A. Alexander's b. h. Bayswater, by Lexington	1
Moore & Coffey's gr. c. by Lightning, dam Edith	2
D. McCoon's b. f. Dot, by Mad Anthony	3
A. Bell's ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington	4
D. McDaniels' b. c. Gen. Ripley by Jeff. Davis	5

Time—2:50¾.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile; $50 entrance, p. p., $500 added.

P. C. Banks' b. f. by Balrownie, dam Cylone	1
F. Morris' b. f. by Imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity	2
J. Hunter's b. f. Flora McIvor	3
J. S. Watson's b. f. Bonnie Doon	4
J. S. Watson's b. f. Vixen	5

Time—1:51½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300; dash of one and a quarter miles.

J. Hunter entered b. h. Arcola, 5 years	1
D. McDaniels entered ch. g. by Arlington, 5 years	2
Dr. Weldon entered b. h. Luther, 4 years	3
D. Reedy entered gr. h. Thunderer, aged	4
R. McMichael entered b. h. by Voucher, 5 years	5
Bowie & Hall entered gr. h. Richmond, 4 years	dr

Time—2:18.

LONG BRANCH.

Review of the New-Jersey Militia by Gov. Ward.

Long Branch swarmed yesterday with the beauty and fashion of New-Jersey. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen, in addition to the regular visitors, were attracted thither by the promise of a grand military display. For several days Major-Gen. RUNYON's brigade of New-Jersey Militia have been enjoying at Long Branch their annual encampment, and yesterday was the day appointed for their grand review by the Governor. It was also announced that Gen. MEADE, who has been spending a few days at this popular place of Summer resort, would honor the troops with his presence and criticisms. Early in the morning interested spectators began to arrive by the various lines, and the hotels were speedily filled to overflowing. Excursion parties were arranged at different places in New-Jersey, and steamboat loads of excursionists, armed with huge baskets of provisions and many babies, rendezvoused at Long Branch. To them the day did double duty, giving them a pleasant sail and pic-nic, and also a pleasant view of their pet regiments. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon there were nearly two hundred persons registered at the Continental Hotel for whom there was not even a single bed. The other hotels were equally crowded. It was estimated that there was between twenty and thirty thousand persons at this little watering place yesterday. The parade was announced to take place at 3 o'clock; previous to that time the multitude employed itself in bathing, driving, eating and drinking. The beach was lined with men and women sporting in the surf and having great fun, while all the many pleasant drives drives were filled with all sorts of vehicles loaded down with humanity and "jollity." It was a gala day for Long Branch.

The encampment of the militia is pleasantly located a short distance from the beach, and presents a clean, neat, and most creditable appearance. The officers preserve excellent discipline, and drill their men regularly. We did not hear a complaint made by any of the citizens of the conduct of the men. The men look brown and sunburnt, but, notwithstanding their exposure to the sun and their hard drills, seem to enjoy the sport very much. The encampment is visited daily by the ladies stopping at the Branch, and the dress parades in the evening have become an attractive feature in the daily programme. Two good brass bands belong to the brigade, and contribute greatly to the entertainment of visitors.

The review was to take place at 3 o'clock in front of the Continental, but of course it didn't. Who ever knew militia movements made on time? At 5 o'clock the line was formed facing the hotel. At this time the square and the streets were packed with eager sight-seers, while the front of the hotel, and every available window and balcony in the vicinity, were occupied by bright and smiling ladies. Gen. RUNYON took command of the parade immediately, and exercised the men slightly in the manual of arms. Gov. WARD shortly arrived upon the ground with his brilliant staff, and was received with regulation honors. The Governor and the General, accompanied by the officers of their respective staffs, rode up and down the line, expressing great satisfaction with the appearance of the troops. The brigade then marched past the Governor in review, with company front. Their marching was excellent, but the First and Second Regiments divided the honors for steady marching and neat and soldierly appearance. The brigade marched past a second time at "route step" and "right shoulder shift," after which the line was again formed. After a little more exercising in the manual of arms, the troops were marched back to camp. The brigade consists of the First Regiment, of Newark, Lieut.-Col. M. B. PROVOST commanding; the Second Regiment, of Newark, Col. JOSEPH W. PLUME commanding; the Third Regiment, Col. URIAH DE HART commanding; First Battalion, Major D. D. BUCHANAN commanding; Second Battalion, Major A. B. MCKEON commanding; the Newark City Battery, (two brass twelve-pounders,) Capt. MATHEW WATERS commanding, and Capt. W. F. GIRD's company of Newark City Cavalry. The review was admirably conducted throughout; the brigade looked admirably, and showed a degree of proficiency highly creditable to all concerned. A great deal of disappointment was expressed at the non-appearance of Gen. MEADE, but it was stated that he had been called away on business.

Immediately after the review a special train was started from the depot for the accommodation of the New-Jersey visitors. After a short ride the passengers took boat for Newark, there being a sufficient number to fill every available corner of the boat. Two hours' pleasant sailing up the bay and river brought us to Newark. On the passage up singing, joking and laughing was indulged in to an unlimited extent, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves.

Pickpockets were numerous, both at the review and on the passage home, and we heard of about twenty ladies and gentlemen being relieved of their watches, money or jewelry. There was one or two female operators with the gang, evidently, from the manner in which the robberies were perpetrated. No arrests were made.

On the whole, New-Jersey can congratulate herself on having organized several fine regiments of militia, and also on having made a good show of them yesterday.

POLITICAL.

Why Should "Conservatives" Leave the Union Party?

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The success or failure of the Philadelphia Convention depends upon the action of the Conservative element within the Union Party. For there is such an element; and it is made up of men of earnest patriotism and sincere loyalty. They have no sympathy with traitors or Copperheads; but they desire a speedy restoration of the Union, and a prompt and harmonious adjustment of all the complications which have unavoidably grown out of the war. These men instinctively shrink from whatever seems to them tinctured with fanaticism, and are generally too ready to go wherever there is, or is likely to be, the least possible agitation. The best of this class of men are found in the mercantile and commercial circles of the country, and have seldom any purely political or personal aspirations to bind them to any particular party.

Some of these men have imbibed the idea that the Union party is ruled exclusively by men of extreme "radical" views and purposes, and that the only way of curtailing their influence is to destroy the party with which they act. We wish to correct the impression that the Union party is thus ruled, and we can do so in no way so well as by recapitulating the several occasions upon which these extreme men have been foiled in their attempts to carry the Union Party with them into the vortex of fanaticism. Take,

1. The idea of State suicide. That idea was Mr. STEVENS' pet. He commenced fondling it long before Congress convened. He employed all his persuasive powers to make the idea as attractive to others as it was to himself. But he tried in vain. *When it was brought directly to a vote, it was ruled out as a heresy as abominable in itself as it was insulting to the brave men who fought to prevent what Mr. Stevens averred had been accomplished.*

2. Another favorite theory of the Stevens and Sumner school was the duty of Congress to regulate the elective franchise in the States. This theory was sought in various ways to be carried into practice through the agency of laws and constitutional amendments. *But it was too palpable a heresy to meet with any considerable favor*, and it was buried in the same tomb with its twin heresy of State suicide.

3. Next, or simultaneously, came up the most persistently pressed piece of "radicalism" of all—universal negro suffrage. There was a great deal that was plausible in the sophistry which the discussion of this subject elicited, and it looked threateningly for a time; but, like the others, it could not pass the ordeal of a vote, and it was reluctantly abandoned long ago—to be insidiously revived by Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, last Friday; only, however, to be distinctly and most signally voted down.

4. Later, the attempt was made, for temporary purposes, to override the Constitution by a joint resolution, authorizing the presiding officers of the two Houses to exercise the Presidential prerogative of convening Congress by proclamation. The temptation to do this unwise thing was very strong. It was believed to be essential to checkmate the President in his supposed purpose to make extensive removals from office. But the temptation was not strong enough to induce the majority to acquiesce in this worse than foolish proposition, and it was ruled out.

5. Again. Not content with what was embodied in the several sections of the Constitutional Amendment submitted to the States, Mr. STEVENS the other day brought forward his "enabling act"—intended, under the guise of necessity, to give effect to some of the ultra crotchets which had already received their quietus at the hands of the majority. This also was ruled out by an emphatic vote.

6. When it was moved to admit the representation from Tennessee—which State met every requisition upon her loyalty—Mr. BOUTWELL, a co-worker with STEVENS in whatever is irritating and unwise, sought to add offensive conditions to those which had been already complied with; but the majority, by the most emphatic expression of the session, refused to entertain them for a moment.

7. General confiscation was also a favorite idea with STEVENS. He commenced the agitation of this idea on a stump a year ago, and brought it with him into the present session of Congress. This also has been discarded.

8. Even the Constitutional Amendment was stripped of what were deemed its strictly "radical" features. So marked was this, that the most sanguine hopes were entertained that it would be acceptable to the President. We know that it was thus modified for this purpose, and the spirit of conciliation manifested by this modification, in spite of the protests of the extreme men in Congress, was hailed with pleasure and hope by the people. Although, as it afterward appeared, the moderation exhibited failed of its purpose, the fact remains as conclusive of the inability of the extreme men in Congress to rule the majority when the question of moderation or fanaticism is brought to a direct vote.

Other minor evidences of the discomfiture of the extreme element in Congress might be adduced; but what we have cited should be sufficient to moderate, if not to entirely eradicate, the apprehensions of the conservative element in the Union party. We do not assume that no unwise things have been done by the majority in Congress. *No one can review its proceedings without feeling that a bitter spirit, promising better results, might have sometimes been exhibited.* Neither can any one review its proceedings without being convinced that infinitely greater mischief has been averted than consummated. This is something to remember.

And, what is still more important, in reviewing what has been done, instead of being determined to see only evil, let the imagination picture, if it can, what would have resulted had Copperheads instead of Union men been in the majority. And if, in disrelish for whatever smacks of "radicalism," however remotely, we find ourselves uncomfortable in the association of men whose zeal for Justice and the Union may have carried them further than we could have wished, how are we to improve our position by making our bed with unpurged rebels and unrepentant Copperheads? We would very soon find ourselves more displeased with them for doing too little than we are with the "Radicals" for doing too much.

The true course for all Union men, Radicals and Conservatives, it seems to us, is to stand together, each seeking, in a friendly way, to modify the delinquencies of the other, and all coöperating to keep down the common enemy who, having been false to the old flag in the dark and trying hour of war, cannot be trusted to save it from dishonor in the time of peace.

The Steamer Kennebec Safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 26.

The steamer *Kennebec* left here yesterday morning, for Cape May, with over a thousand excursionists, belonging to the Scott Methodist Episcopal Church. Her non-arrival back at the time appointed for her to do so caused much alarm, but this was subsequently allayed by a dispatch from Newcastle, stating that she passed there at 6 o'clock this morning, going very slowly.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 o'clock noon.

The *Kennebec* has arrived all safe.

Sale of a Celebrated Trotter.

The Boston *Journal*, of the 25th inst., says:

"The celebrated trotting mare *Pocahontas*, formerly owned by Mr. BATES, President of the National Bank of Commerce, of this city, was purchased immediately after the trot yesterday on the Mystic Park, by Mr. BONNER, of the New-York *Ledger*, at a very high figure. She jogged over the score yesterday, when she beat *Blackstone Belle*, in 2:26¾. All the horsemen say she is the best young mare ever raised in this country."

Gives Perfect Satisfaction.

"The machine gives *unalloyed satisfaction*."—[Letter of James Edwards, Toronto, C. W.

"The machine gives *first-rate satisfaction*."—[Albert L. Butler, Hartford, Conn.

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"Your machine gives *entire satisfaction*."—[W. J. Henderson, Ryegate, Vt., to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple flange fire-proof safes, burglar-proof vaults, &c.; also large assortment of second-hand safes. At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Ghosts of perfumes would be the proper appellation for the evanescent odors of the day. PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS differs from them all in three essential points: It is infinitely richer, infinitely purer, and infinitely more lasting and refreshing than any other floral extract, American or European.

Its Value is Incalculable.

For all diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

In many instances horses which have been given up as useless from spavin, quittor and founder have not only been relieved, but completely cured by Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve. It is impossible to realize what it will do until you have tried it. Sold at druggists, harness-makers, and at depot No. 49 Cedar-st.

"The Best Preparation of its Kind Extant."—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH.—*Sears' National Review.*

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

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If so, don't fail to visit BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, and provide yourselves with an outfit. Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices, for ladies, gents and children, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

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Paper Collar Patent.—It is well known that paper collars were made and sold in the United States over thirty years ago. Any party or parties who can prove or give any information of the same will oblige by calling or communicating with S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

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The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing Machine, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 94 Bowery, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

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"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

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Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Welling, for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—SUYDAM.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, July 25, by Rev. Jacob West, LEFFERT R. CORNELL, of Flatbush, to ELIZABETH R. SUYDAM, of Brooklyn.

GLOVER—JUSTISON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, THOMAS S. GLOVER, of Warsaw, N. Y., to ELIZABETH B., youngest daughter of Robert Justison, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

MAYER—STADLER.—At Cincinnati, on Wednesday, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, ABRAHAM MAYER to ANNIE, second daughter of Martin Stadler, Esq.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, of cholera infantum, THEOPHILUS, Jr., only son of Theophilus and Jane E. Anthony, aged 1 year, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his grandfather, Thomas S. Cummings, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 26th-st., New-York, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ALDEN.—At Bergen Point, N. J., JAMES W. ALDEN, son of Ogden M. and Maria W. Alden, aged 12 years, 11 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of the parents, at 2¾ P. M. this day, (Friday,) the 27th inst. The steamer *Red Jacket* leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 1½ P. M.

BANKS.—On Tuesday, July 24, CHARLOTTE LENOX, daughter of the late William Banks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

BARNES.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, July 25, WILLIAM C. BARNES, aged 49 years, 9 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of White Plains Lodge No. 473, and Harlem Lodge No. 457, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the old Methodist Church, White Plains, on Saturday, July 28, at 12 M. Conveyances will be at the depot on the arrival of the 8:15 and 10 A. M. trains from New-York.

EWBANK.—On Tuesday, July 24, MARY, wife of Thos. Ewbank, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 90 East 31st-st., on Friday, 27th inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Henry Everdell, are respectfully invited to attend.

HARLEM LODGE, No. 457, F. & A. M.—A special communication of this Lodge will be held on Friday evening, the 27th inst., at 8 P. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM C. BARNES.

WM. McCLELLAN, Acting Master.

HOGENCAMP.—On Thursday, July 26, ELLA FRANCES, youngest daughter of Daniel and Clara Hogencamp, aged 2 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her parents, 125th-st., first door east of 7th-av., this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HARRISON.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 25, JENNIE V., only daughter of Alfred C. and Annie Harrison, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, July 27, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 117 3d-st., without further notice.

HOPKINS.—At Ravenswood, on Thursday, July 26, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Rev. Judson H. and Elizabeth M. Hopkins, aged 13 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, with those of her grand-parents, Gilbert Hopkins and Phiny Freeman, are requested to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of Gilbert Hopkins, Ravenswood, on Saturday, July 28, at 1 P. M.

HARCOURT.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, July 26, H. DEWITT HARCOURT, M. D., in his 52d year.

The funeral will take place from his residence, Sarah Ann-st., Tompkinsville, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HENSEY.—On Thursday, July 26, EUGENIE ROSA, only daughter of Thomas G. and Aminta M. Hensey, aged 9 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M., at No. 31 West 4th-st.

HUSTED.—In New-York, on Wednesday, July 25, MORRIS HUSTED, in his 70th year, after a lingering illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Friday,) 27th inst., at 3 P. M., at his daughter's residence, Mrs. Mary E. Haines, No. 138 East 17th-st.

LEWIS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, July 25, CHARLES REDWOOD, son of Charles S. and Marion E. Lewis, aged 4 months.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

LEAVITT.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, July 25, of cholera infantum, LOUIS APPLETON, youngest son of Geo. A. and Mary C. Leavitt.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 25, at his residence in New-Rochelle, A. B. MARSHALL, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 3¼ o'clock at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, N. Y. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the train which leaves New-York at 2:15.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MILLER.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Thursday, July 26, SILAS MILLER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, July 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jersey City by Northern Railroad at 9:15 A. M.

RALPH.—At her residence in this City, on Wednesday, July 25, ELIZABETH HAY, wife of G. W. Ralph, Esq., daughter of the late Judge John Hay, of Illinois, and grand-daughter of J. Hay, the last Provisional Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, previous to the declaration of peace.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Wednesday night, July 25, suddenly, Rev. WILLIAM M. VAN WAGENEN, Assistant Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Notice of time and place of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—On Fourth Day, seventh month, 25th, ROBERT, son of Dr. Stephen Wood, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Seventh Day, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas Savage, the Vice-Consul General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, of the death, on the 7th day of September, 1864, at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, of GUSTAVUS BORYSTREAON, said to be a native of Sweden, but a naturalized citizen of the United States.

It is believed that the relatives of the wife of deceased are residing in the State of New-York.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 69.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 25, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of North Moore-street, aged about forty years, stout built, black hair, five feet four inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, black pants, shoes, white socks or stockings; supposed to be Marvin King, cook of the tugboat *J. H. Stevens*. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 70.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 34, East River, aged about sixty years, medium built, gray hair and eyes, poor teeth, full face, gray goatee; dressed as follows: no hat, black frock coat, black vest, black pants, poor boots. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

POLITICAL.

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each, will be held at the City of Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States, who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.:

The Union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual, and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congres, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action, neither by secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be reëstablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment, exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and the overthrow of that system by usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution, dangerous to a Republican Government and destructive of liberty. Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the election return and qualification of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws is unjust and revolutionary. Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and our standing abroad, differing only in a degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government, is indispensably necessary to the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assembled as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold council together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert public dangers from the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates. But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the National situation and cordially indorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the Government of the United States.

A. A. RANDALL, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, O. H. BROWNING, EDGAR COWAN, CHARLES KNAPP, SAMUEL FOWLER, Executive Committee National Union (Johnson) Club.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

We recommend the holding of the above Convention, and indorse the call therefor.

JAMES DIXON, J. A. HENDRICKS, DANIEL S. ORTON, J. W. NESMITH.

In pursuance of the foregoing CALL, the Loyal Electors of this State are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts on or before the first Monday in August next, and appoint two Delegates to attend a STATE CONVENTION, to convene at SARATOGA SPRINGS, on Thursday, the 9th of August next, to appoint Delegates to the National Union Convention, and transact such other business as may be deemed best calculated to unite the Loyal citizens of the State in sustaining the Administration, and in restoring relations of brotherhood among the people of the States.

By the language and spirit of the CALL, it will be perceived, that those who refused their support to the Government in putting down the Rebellion, and those who approve of the action of Congress in keeping Loyal Representatives out of their seats, and Loyal States out of the Union, are EXCLUDED FROM THE INVITATION, and are NOT expected to participate in the PRELIMINARY MEETINGS, OR TO TAKE SEATS IN THE CONVENTION.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1866.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
DAVID R. FLOYD JONES,
WILLIAM B. ASTOR,
HAMILTON FISH,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
EDWARDS W. FISKE,
A. J. DITTENHOEFER,
JOHN A. DIX,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
MOSES TAYLOR,
SAM. SLOAN,
DANIEL DREW,
ROBERT BERDELL,
FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
RICHARD SCHELL,
JOHN BRYAN,
WILLIAM H. LUDLOW.

NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION.

Twentieth Assembly District, Nineteenth Ward.

A special meeting of this Association will be held at their room, Ahles' Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on SATURDAY EVENING, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging time of holding primary meeting for the election of delegates to State Convention, to be held at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 9.

JAMES R. DAVIS, President.

WM. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMAN, on SATURDAY, July 28, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, July 28, at 6:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY, July 27: Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 8 P. M.

The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer PERIERE, will close at this office on FRIDAY, July 27, at 7 P. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 4:05 P. M.; Stations C and D, 3:45 P. M.; Stations E and F, 3:30 P. M.; Station G, 3:20 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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AUTHOR OF
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"SILAS MARNER," "SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE," "ROMOLA," &c.
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The characters are drawn with almost Shakspearean variety and truth to nature. The workmanship of the tale is good; every incident is fitted together in its due proportion, and finished as carefully as though it were a polished corner-stone. Interesting as the story is, the wise and noble thoughts make the beauty and the worth of "Felix Holt."—*Athenæum.*

The authoress' creative energy has never, we think, been so exhuberantly exercised before. One group succeeds another, and not a single figure appears in any of them, though it be ever so far in the background, which is not perfectly drawn and perfectly colored. Of her exquisite humor, her subtlety and delicacy of analysis, the wide suggestiveness of her bits of "aside," and her style, which is so fascinating because it is so exact an outward expression of the deep and mellow power with which her mind works and by which it is colored—of all of these we need not speak. They are as perfect and as delightful as they ever were.—*Saturday Review.*

The philosophic Radical whose sentiments "George Eliot" expresses, is gifted with a vigorous and penetrating intellect, a rich imagination, and a rare eloquence. His speeches are not merely characteristic—they are fraught with real wisdom; his words are not only consistent with the part he plays—they are utterances such as we seldom hear, and to which we do not soon grow weary of listening. In his case, as well as in that of another noble character in the book, it is the absolute beauty of the sentiments we admire, not their dramatic appropriateness alone. We feel the influence of a living human heart, tender and true, far beyond all ordinary degrees; we recognize the wisdom of a teacher whose real existence is of more importance to us than the imaginary lives of the persons of the drama performed before us.—*London Review.*

This is a living book. Its central idea is the true dignity of manhood in simplicity of truth and energy of labor; that whatsoever good thing a man's hand finds to do, that he shall do with all his might, not aiming vaguely at the far-off successes of the future, but doing faithfully the best things which lie ready to his touch. With this conception of the soul of manhood is connected a refusal to connect its spiritual dignity with any argument of elevation that depends on an exchange of corduroy for broadcloth. The soul is the man; the working soul that, to the best of its own power, looks to the root of good and evil in society, and so promotes the health of the human commonwealth. In that sense Felix Holt is defined as "the Radical." This story, like "Romola" and its predecessors from the same hand, belongs to the enduring literature of our country, durable not for the fashionableness of its pattern, but for the texture of its stuff.—*Examiner.*

It is almost needless to say of this, as may be said of all the author's previous works, that the diction is exquisite—a perfection of pure English style to be found in no other writer of fiction. * * * * The character of the simple and earnest-minded preacher is one of the most beautiful in the book, and may take its place as a portrait by the side of those of Seth Bede and Dinah Morris, though perfectly individual and distinct.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

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Laying the Corner-Stone of a Jail in Memphis—A Curious Affair—The Stone Lifted and Laid Again.

The Memphis *Appeal* reports some curious proceedings at the laying of the corner-stone of the county jail in that city. When the stone was laid, the *Avalanche*, a bitter rebel sheet, was missing, and there was some grumbling among the "sympathizers" in consequence. Subsequently the *Appeal* says:

When the crowd was about to disperse, a halt was suddenly called by Judge LEONARD, who informed those present in most mellifluous tones that he had procured a copy of the *Avalanche* and the other papers, and if they would all go back to the corner-stone it would be lifted, and the papers he had mentioned, would all be deposited beside the other "archives in the casket." The crowd, who considered the whole affair a good joke, followed the "learned Judge" to the centre of attraction, where the mortar was duly scraped off, the stone lifted and the "archives" formerly deposited again disclosed to view.

Mr. JOHN FOWLER, brother of the contractor, who had, after considerable trouble, procured copies of the missing papers, advanced and placed them at the Judge's feet.

Judge LEONARD, smilingly benignantly on the bystanders, lifted the *Ledger*, and said—"This, gentlemen, is the *Ledger*, which I will deposit among the archives;" and it was dropped in the box accordingly. He next picked up the *Avalanche*, and looking round triumphantly, said: "Now, gentlemen, this is the *Avalanche*."

A Voice—Bully for you, Judge. [Laughter.]

Judge LEONARD—(meekly)—Gentlemen, I want you to look at this paper (exhibiting the title.) It is the *Avalanche*. I wished to tell you I had no prejudice. I wanted to get all the papers, but could not get them.

A voice—All right, Judge; we all believe you. [Laughter.]

Judge LEONARD dropped the paper, and taking the *Argus*, held it lovingly on the top of the other, and then picked up the German paper, the *Die neue Zeit*. Looking at the title in a very puzzled manner, the learned Judge said—"Gentlemen, this is the *Die Neue*." The next word was a poser; the Judge evidently was not *au fait* in Dutch, and he gazed around for an instant with perplexity marked on every feature of his expressive countenance.

A friendly German, however, came to his relief by exclaiming, "It is called the *New Era* in English."

Judge LEONARD (smilingly)—Oh, yes! *New Era*. Thank you, Sir. Gentlemen, this is the German paper which, being translated, means the *New Era*. [Laughter.] The Judge held the paper in his hand, as he muttered, musingly "*Die Neue*. Oh, yes! the *New Era*."

And the "Dutchman," as somebody called the paper, was carefully folded and deposited among the archives.

Justice CREIGHTON—Judge, I have got something to put in the box.

Judge LEONARD—All right, my dear Sir. What is it?

Judge CREIGHTON—It is a $100 bill of Confederate money. Will you not put it in? It will show the people in a hundred years hence what kind of money we used to have in Confederate times. [Laughter.]

Judge LEONARD (smilingly)—I think we have enough already in the casket, Mr. CREIGHTON. Can you give me a $2 bill Federal money, Mr. CREIGHTON.

A VOICE—Don't go back on the "lost cause," Judge. Put in the $100 bill.

Alderman JOHNSON—Oh, yes! Put it in. [Laughter.]

Judge LEONARD took the "Lost Cause" promissory note in his trembling fingers, looking at it very suspiciously. He procured a $1 bill and $2 belonging to one of the Tennessee National Banks, and placed them in the box, and then declared the casket filled, keeping the other "unfortunate" in his trembling fingers.

A VOICE—Judge, you surely ain't going back on the "Lost Cause." Take a vote about putting in Squire CREIGHTON'S bill. [Laughter.]

An enthusiastic individual declared the vote carried, and amid roars of laughter the perplexed Judge put the bill very reluctantly into the box. He then called for the cover; but his troubles were not at an end. Before the cover could be brought, a "Confederate button" from the old gray coat of a soldier of the "lost cause" was put into his hands. He looked at the "thing" very curiously, as if he were afraid it would bite him, and in a pathetic tone besought the gentleman who had placed it in his reluctant hands to take it back. No one, however, would receive it. The bystanders were bent on mischief, and one or two more buttons made their appearance from "the same old coat." The Judge had swallowed the bill but could not stand the button, and he tearfully declined to make an "archive" of it. The cover was a little time in being brought forward, and at a hint from a reporter, a Confederate "chucked" one of the buttons into the box. The announcement of the trick was received with a loud guffaw by the crowd, the cover was placed in position, the mortar again spread, the perplexed Judge in a cheery tone declared the exercises (and his troubles) at an end, without going through any formality, and the crowd dispersed, all heartily amused at the comical manner in which Judge LEONARD had laid the corner-stone of the new jail for the County of Shelby.

The ladies of Caseyville, Union County, Ky., on the 4th of July, raised about $600 for the Atlanta Association to care for the graves of Confederate Kentuckians.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866.

CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy20-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1866.

CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HERMANN MARCUSE and HERMANN R. BALTZER, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow and Son, and CHARLES WHIST WALTER, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract; com. not served. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorney.

U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent stamp duly canceled.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LEWIS P. BEERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 458 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.

E. S. B. EASTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated New-York, May 28, 1866.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1866.

law6wFri E. S. B. EASTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—"Keys" National Writing Fluid and American Union Ink. No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by BENYEHR & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 333 Washington-st., near Beach.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 165 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; call; save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in white.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway).

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

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NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.

GWYNNE & DAY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, GOLD and U. S. SECURITIES.

Country bankers' accounts received on favorable terms.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New-York on Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. WM. MILNOR ROBERTS and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds ($6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that this Mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $14,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell $600,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ALBERT HAMILTON,

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND BONDS,
NO. 137 BROADWAY.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. B. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, No. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 3, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 12th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.

Dated ALBANY, July 12, 1866.

jy20-law12w THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

OFFICE PACIFIC PEARL COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the PACIFIC PEARL COMPANY will be held at No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 8, on August 8, proximo, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Trustees to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year; for the purpose of voting on the question of an increase of the capital stock to 30,000 shares, at a par value of $100 per share; and for other purposes.

JOHN CHADWICK,
WM. HENRY TIFFANY.
W. M. B. HARTLEY.
JULIUS H. KROEHL.
G. WRIGHTSON.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Trinity Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 28, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.

E. C. SCRANTON, President.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 2, 1866.

THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE REGISTERED bonds, of the denomination of $5,000, without coupons, both interest and principal being payable to order, upon the surrender, for cancellation, of equivalent amounts in any of its similar coupon bonds. The conditions upon which such registered bonds will be issued will be made known on application to this office.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Co., for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the said bonds held by them.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 128 Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, the 7th of August next, at 12 o'clock M.

JAMES S. CRAMER, Secretary.

WANTED—CITY OF ST. LOUIS SIX PER CENT. Bonds, City of Zanesville and Steubenville (Ohio) Bonds, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City (Penn.) Compromise Bonds, City of Milwaukee and Watertown (Wis.) by WILLIAM C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF 50 SHARES QUICKsilver Mining Co., No. 4,371, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to C. R. MARVIN & CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past-due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in various sums, on first-class real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., second story, front.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109	109¼	June, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, '81	109	109¼	July, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104½	105	June, C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	106½	107	July, C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	105	105½	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	105	105½	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	98¾	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	98¾	[illegible]	May, C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curr'cy Certific's	98	100	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	149½	150	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	105½	106	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Assets July 1, 1866	3,596,222 00
Liabilities July 1, 1866	130,385 18

The directors of the company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	52,500

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Joint Board of Directors of the above companies have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. clear of tax, payable at New-York and Philadelphia on and after July 31, 1866.

Also, the stockholders of July 19, 1866, have the right of subscribing at par for unissued stock according to the conditions of a circular, which may be obtained when collecting this dividend. The right to subscribe is limited to Sept. 1, 1866, and will be one new share for four old shares. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Dated at PRINCETON, N. J., July 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., July 21, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866 .... $50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 128 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus	89,647

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the 1st day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1. will draw interest from Aug. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT.

Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 39 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.

Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S AND ORDNANCE STORES. PRIVATE SALE.

Mule, wheel and lead harness, bridles and collar reins, halters, McClellan saddles, artillery saddles, shelter, wall, hospital, common and Sibley tents; linen sheets, pillow cases, drawers, overcoats and pants, surcingles, sweat collars, artillery, ambulance and plow harness, horse brushes and curry combs.

The attention of traders, farmers, teamsters and others is called to this stock, as it will be sold for one-fourth its original cost.

DAVID SMITH,

No. 43 Dey-st., New-York City.

LARGE PAPER MILL WANTED—A mill with modern improvements and capacity to turn out three tons of printing paper per day. Fourdrinier machine preferred, either water or steam power, convenient to New-York, or accessible by water or railroad. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,756 Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, July 28, for furnishing for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stains, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bungs sealed.

300 barrels first quality kiln dried yellow CORN MEAL.

30,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 16, 1866.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.

A. B. MULLETT,

Supervising Architect.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH THE following articles will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon on the 1st day of August next, at which time the bids will be opened. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for ——," (here insert the name of article,) that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to Paymaster A. H. GILMAN, Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

All articles to be of the best quality, free from defects, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in good order and condition, free of expense to the Government, and subject to inspection and measurement according to the rules adopted by the Navy Department.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered exorbitant or much above the market rates.

A. H. GILMAN, Paymaster U. S. N.

REQUISITION NO. 2, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT:

1,476 feet Wire-Rope, 6 inches.
861 feet Wire-Rope, 5 inches.
3,697 feet Wire-Rope, 4½ inches.
540 feet Wire-Rope, 4¼ inches.
1,059 feet Wire-Rope, 3½ inches.
512 feet Wire-Rope, 3¼ inches.
544 feet Wire-Rope, 3 inches.
210 feet Wire-Rope, 2¾ inches.
278 feet Wire-Rope, 2 inches.
212 feet Wire-Rope, 2 inches.
230 feet Wire-Rope, 2¼ inches.

The price per pound to be stated.

To be of the best quality; six-strand fine wire-rope; not galvanized, with a jute heart, laid right-handed.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 18, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,

Chief Quartermaster, D. E.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell,
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 31st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M. the 31st inst. for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered, free of expense, to Government at New-York Navy Yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

200 feet B. M. mahogany baywood, 1½ inch thick.

One gross Champion patent regulator, lava tipped, gas burners.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

1,000 lbs. red lead, dry; 200 cubic yards sharp building sand.

30 tons American round iron; 20 tons 2 inch and 1 ton ⅝ inch diameter.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

85 fathoms 2½ inch wire rope.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

800 barrels mess pork, (4 iron hoops); 30,000 lbs. sugar, Naval standard.

3,000 hoop poles, split and trimmed.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders, with further particulars, to be had at this office. JOHN D. GIBSON

Paymaster United States Navy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened*, That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

BUFFALO ROBES.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
will take place at the
COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.

Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 27, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

150 boxes Sicily Lemons,
15 cases Smyrna Figs,
31 bags Sicily Walnuts,
50 boxes Prunes.

Under the inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for account of whom it may concern:

1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST:

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &C., &C., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.

The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.

The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.

BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.

MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.

RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold

On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, in the Restaurant, on first floor of premises, and consisting of

BRANDIES—Old Hennessy, Martel and Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark, in cask, demijohn and bottle.

RUM—Old Jamaica and Santa Cruz, in demijohn and bottle, very old and fine.

GIN—Hollands, Woodcock and Cabinet, in Pipe and demijohn.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela, very superior and old, in demijohn and cask.

CHAMPAGNES—Veuve, Clicquot, Crown, De Montferrand and others.

CLARETS—St. Julian, Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux and others.

HOCKS—Steinberger and Johannesberger, in case.

SHERRIES—Duff Gordon, Crown, Imperial, Double Eagle and others, in demijohn, cask and bottle; pale, brown and golden.

PORT—Victoria, Sanderman's and Double Eagle, in demijohn and bottle.

MADEIRA—East India, in bottle, very old.

Also, YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE GOLDEN BITTERS, and sundry small lots in variety.

About 35,000 imported Havana CIGARS, viz.: Figaros, Espanolas, La Ritica, Upman, Londres, La Flor, La Reina, Universales, Operas, Flor de Union, Maravilla, Conchas, Punch Conchas, Stella Londres, Londres, La Rosa, Carbagas, Pinnareja, El Mundo, Boquet Landres, and others in lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—No other wines or cigars admitted.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1858, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of the said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY. } Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 23, 1866.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster, D. E., I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 A. M., a large quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of 25 coal-scuttles, one 25, 35, 45 and one 60-gallon caldron kettles, stove-pipe, dripping-pans, 1 invincible range, 21 empire ranges, 27 heating stoves, &c. Also, clothing, camp and garrison equipage as follows: 120 uniform hats, 17 uniform coats, 500 pairs shoulder scales, 177 pairs great-coat straps, 275 mosquito bars, 181 spades, 131 shovels, 126 axes, 48 camp-kettles, 230 mess-pans, 100 hatchets, 10 bugles, 112 drums, 210 pickaxes, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, &c., &c. Also, 18 wall tents, flies and poles, 220 common tents and 4,308 shelter tents.

The above-named stores have all been condemned as unfit for Government use, but many good bargains may be had. Terms of sale, cash on delivery and weighing by the auctioneer. For further particulars apply at the barracks or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous. R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite, covered in green and gold brocatel; carved black walnut suite, in crimson reps; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Bacon, Raven & Co., of beautiful tone, and cost $700; rosewood marble-top hat stand, &c.

BEDROOM—Carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, paillasses, painted and enameled cottage suites; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, gilt frame pier mirrors, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Carved oak extension dining table, oak marble-top buffet, oak dining chairs, China dinner, dessert and tea sets, silver plated ware, ivory handle cutlery, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

PEARL SHELLS—15 casks of Pearl Shells, just received and in good order.

ALSO,

A glass front Caleche, made by Wood Bro.; can be used as an open carriage in Summer, and a close one in Winter. Trimmed with drab coteline, and covered with good linen slip lining. Strong and in good condition. Very suitable for hacking.

ALSO,

1,000 vols. of Ward's Day and Night Signal Books, with other works of several subjects.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 Great Jones-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All made by Brooks, of Brooklyn, to order, the property of a gentleman leaving the City—7-octave black walnut piano, by Knabe, cost $1,000; velvet carpets, &c.

PARLORS—English velvet carpets, large size mantel and pier mirrors; rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, by Brooks; rosewood etagere, Alexandre organ, fine tone; 7-octave rosewood piano, very superior tone and finish, made to order by Wm. Knabe & Son, cost $1,000; lace curtains, carved centre table, mantel vases, ornaments, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Carved black walnut buffet, extension dining-table, 16 feet; chairs to match. Brussels carpets, dinner set, porcelain, cut glass, plated ware, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOMS—Black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, first-quality spring mattresses, linen, pillows, &c.

HALLS AND STAIRS—Brussels and velvet carpets, oilcloths, stair-rods.

REFRIGERATOR, &c., with a variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Sale without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.

EDWD. HOOKER,

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander,
Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, WILLING GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens neatly; or as thorough chambermaid; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 Park-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would do waiting or take care of children. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 137 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well-recommended woman in City or country; is a very good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately arrived in this country, a situation to do plain sewing, chamberwork, and assist in taking care of children. Can be seen for two days at 187 Hudson-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF good girls to do general housework, &c. No. 378 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress and assistant dressmaker; understands finishing dresses thoroughly. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st. No objections to the country.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in care of horses; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen with present employer. Apply at Mr. C. MELVIS' livery stables, in the office, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS lived in some of the best families in England, a situation as coachman; married, without incumbrance; wife as seamstress or waitress, or do housework; no objections to the country; first-class reference from his last employer, who is in town. Address W. H. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references produced, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address JAMES, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; one who can bring the best City reference in regard to honesty, and understands his business thoroughly; a careful driver. Apply for one week at No. 14 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; if required the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good reference given. Apply or address at No. 344 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business; also, understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good references. Address D. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO Europe advertises for a situation for his coachman, who can go highly recommended. Address STABLES, No. 149 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, or M. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference; has lived over eight years in his last place; has no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single man; understands his business; has no objections to the country; best of City reference given from last employer. Address H. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCHMAN and wife; the man as gardener or to drive horses; the woman to cook, wash and iron; both have good reference, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address HUNTER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN, a situation as groom, driver, gardener, &c.; only a good situation and fair wages desired. Address L. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN coachman, who understands his business perfectly; can give the best City reference. Address or call at SCHMIDT, No. 46 Allen-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, INdustrious man as watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address M. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; is a good and careful driver; best of reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; no objection to the country; the best of reference from last place. Call or address for two days, T. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

A PARTY HAVING CONSIDERABLE acquaintance among dealers, purposes to travel in this State, Ohio and Michigan for some six weeks, starting about Aug. 1, and would arrange to sell special articles with those who would pay liberally. Address F. A. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address

R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A SOAP-MAKER TO GO TO A neighboring city. One who thoroughly understands his business may apply to LOVELAND & WELCH, No. 381 West-st.

WHITE GOODS.—WANTED, BY AN IMporting house, a salesman who can control a large first-class jobbing trade; liberal salary will be paid and communications considered strictly confidential. Address Box No. 5,420 Post-office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 4,787 New-York City.

PAPER HANGINGS.—A SMART YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands the fine retail trade, can estimate on work, direct workmen and sell goods, may hear of a good opportunity by addressing P. H., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. wish to engage an experienced man for their linen department; also one for the white goods department.

CROCKERY.—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman for the wholesale trade is wanted at 50 Dey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 59 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address

BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

HOSACK HALL—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys—Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., with thoroughly competent assistants, will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 57 West 44th-st., near 5th-av. For Circulars, with terms, testimonials, &c., apply at the Rooms as above, or at Carter's, Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address

Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ENGLISH, French, German, Painting, Music, Classics, and other branches to fill all vacancies reported. N. B.—Address all applications for teachers to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 532 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

TEACHERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN positions this Autumn are invited to send for circular; good teachers wanted immediately; employers supplied free of charge; information given to parents of good schools. School officers, I should be happy to receive your circular.

N. H. CAMP, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires a situation as resident teacher in a family; can give instruction in Latin and Music; Brooklyn preferred; references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO CUBANS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching and possessing high qualifications, particularly in English, French and music, and the best of references, desires to go to Cuba to teach. Address Box No. 107, Auburn, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 687. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes. French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made under-garments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free. H. O. FARRELL,

Nos. 267 to 271 8th-st., corner of 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' GLADIATOR HATS AND TURBANS, feathers, ribbons and velvets, by the yard; immense bargains at L. BINN'S millinery, No. 377 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Frosted turbans, straw sundowns and turbans $1 each.

LADIES, DISCARD INJURIOUS PADDINGS; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot No. 363 Canal-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA. NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. **WM. G. SEALY, Agent.**

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND	Grace	SATURDAY, July 28.
LOUISIANA	Thompson	SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30
To London	110	35
To Antwerp	115	36
To Hamburg	115	37
To Bremen	125	38
To Havre	116	37
To Paris	120	40

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III.	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ	Capt. BELLIARD	Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO	Capt. GILBERT PIERRE	Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE	Capt. ——	Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine....$80
Steerage, with superior fare....40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST AND Havre will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 28, at 7:30 A. M. precisely.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock at the latest.

The VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail Aug. 11.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, July 28. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 A. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	July 28
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Aug. 4
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...18th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MALTA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
The New and Splendid Steamer
GULF STREAM,
CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master,

Is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets for Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands.—Passage to St. Thomas, $75, gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 20 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 25 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new Steamship TYBEE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

Steamer HERMAN LIVINGSTON follows Aug. 9.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

CHANGE OF STEAMER.

The favorite Side-wheel Steamship ALABAMA is now receiving Freight at Pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., and will sail for Savannah, direct, Saturday, July 28, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer are very fine, having been newly refitted.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 50 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER......Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA......Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR LINE —Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The A 1 very fast steamship GRANADA will sail on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META

will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 8, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION of a few hours, take the steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEX. ANNETT, which leaves Jersey City at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. daily, and West 10th-st. at 8, 11 and 3, touching at Pier No. 4 North River, Dey-st. and West 34th-st., for Fort Lee (the old landing) and intermediate places. Fare for the excursion, 25c.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK. —The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTING, belting, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c. Engine 25 horse-power, made by Putnam Machine Company, superior to anything in the City or vicinity, together with the shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, &c., all in prime order. Also, 2 circular saw tables, iron frame, scroll saw, planing machine, &c., &c., all in first rate running order. To be seen at YOUNG, SEAMAN & DEMAREST, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Division-place, Newark, N. J. For further information, inquire of DEMAREST, BALL & CO., No. 57 Reade-st., N. Y.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—GAS APPARATUS AND GASOMETER holding 2,400 feet, in perfect order. Particulars Room No. 4, No. 12 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK ON THE UNION NATIONAL Bank, signed by Wm. B. Isham, and payable to W. S. Butler, for $128 25; all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.

LOST.—JULY 25, A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING a check upon Manhattan Bank to order of loser, and other memoranda. Finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 25 West 17th-st.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS—CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

The boats on this ferry will leave as follows:
Christopher-st. at 8½, 9½, 11½, 12½, 2½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 8¾, 9¾, 11¾, 12¾, 2¾, 3¾.
Pier No. 4 North River, at 9, 10, 12, 1, 3 and 4.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after Friday the 20th, the fare will be ten cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	26,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	26,	6½ A. M.
Friday,	27,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	27,	6½ A. M.
Saturday,	28,	3½ P. M.	Saturday,	28,	6½ A. M.
Sunday,	29,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	28,	6½ P. M.
Monday,	30,	8 A. M.	Sunday,	29,	3 P. M.
Tuesday,	31,	7 A. M.	Monday,	30,	4 P. M.
			Tuesday,	31,	10½ A. M.

Cards in the New-York Daily *Times*, at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st., Lewis & Cortes, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st., No. 1 Dey-st., and Allaire's market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 3 Hudson-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

SUNDAY BOATS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEWARK.—The MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips on SUNDAY, July 29:

Leave New-York, foot Barclay-st., 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot Centre-st., 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M.

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

TROY LINE.—THE BOATS OF THIS LINE resume their trips on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., from the People's Line Wharf, Pier No. 40, south side of Canal-st.

The HENDRICK HUDSON leaves on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and the C. VANDERBILT on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Hour of departure 5 o'clock P. M. Fare $1.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M.; 34th-st., at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold-spring and Cornwall; returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEBECK, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

THE TROY LINE OF STEAMERS ARE permanently located and now running from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., instead of Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Henry F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.; one mile from the depot on the Newburgh Branch Railway, and on the public road from Newburgh to Chester and Warwick; formerly owned by Daniel Curtis, deceased, containing about 90 acres of good grass and grain land, and well watered, bounded north by the Otterkill stream, and south by the public road; it has a good well of water and spring for cooling milk; the house is large and kitchen attached, and pleasantly located on an elevation overlooking Washingtonville; has barn and hay-house and necessary outbuildings. Inquire of either

JOHN JAQUES,
JAMES CURTIS, } Executors.
Or OREN C. JAQUES,
Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE.—HOUSE AND NEARLY TWO acres for sale in Morrisania, on Boston Road, near 7th-st.; house story and a half high, contains eight rooms; cottage style; stable, chicken-coop with high fence, garden beautifully set out; every variety of flowers and shrubs, orchard with fruit trees from 7 to 15 years old, in full bearing; 2 wells of water, bath-house, rock-mounds for flowers, fountains, &c.; a model house for comfort and pleasure. The stock of corn, potatoes and other vegetables, with 200 chickens. Price $7,000. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Reason for selling, the parties want less place. Inquire of JOHN G. FAY, Land Agent, No. 74 Bleecker-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

SAMUEL KILPATRICK, BULL'S HEAD Bank Buildings, offers for sale or rent a new four-story brown-stone house, near Central Park. Any gentleman desiring a really good house, in a rapidly-improving neighborhood, and at a satisfactory price and very easy terms, should examine this structure. I have also a number of three and four story brick and brown-stone houses for sale, with possession, some with furniture and in desirable locations. Also, a great multitude of vacant lots, for immediate improvement or investment. Send or call for printed list.

A FINE FARM OF 120 ACRES, 1 1-2 miles from New-Brunswick, good house, with 14 rooms, extensive outbuildings, land in high state of cultivation, well fenced, good water; choice collection of fruit of all kinds; will be sold at a low price, including stock and crops. Also, 60 acres near New-Brunswick, one mile from depot, good buildings, farm well fenced, land in excellent condition, well watered. Price $7,000. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DESIRABLE house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to S. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE water and Eltingville Railroad Depot, building plots, most beautifully located, with a front on two avenues, in a first-class neighborhood, in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. The proximity to the City and nearness to the seashore make this a most desirable residence. Price of lots $300 to $400 each. For maps and particulars apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Handsome house, stable and two acres land, all City improvements, in Llewellyn Park, $13,500; new double house, stable and 2½ acres, at Orange, $12,000; new house, stable and one acre, at Montclair, $8,000. Possession of either on purchase.
FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with 18 acres of land, having a large front on the lake, and in a fine state of cultivation; a large supply of fruit and shade trees; one mile from steamboat landing, on North River. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR CASH OR CITY PROPERTY—Eleven acres and large house and outbuildings in the City of Newburgh, adjoining the beautiful grounds of Homer Ramsdell, Esq.; location cannot be surpassed, and surroundings unexceptionable. Apply to S. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SITUATED IN THE north part of and overlooking the village of Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, a neat cottage, new and in perfect order, with about ½ an acre of ground. Plans at the office of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, elegant, and convenient in all particulars, located on a Belgian paved and well-lighted street, and immediately off 4th and 5th avs., the former being the Boulevard of Brooklyn. Terms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

$4,000.—TERMS EASY, IMMEDIATE possession, for a handsome two-story cottage, 7 rooms, handsomely furnished, high and healthy location; Franklin-av., Morrisania. Attend immediately. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 36th-st.; a brown-stone house on 35th-st., four-story, twenty rooms; a three-story high-stoop brick house on Waverley-place; Broadway lease; a house on Staten Island. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING NINE rooms; location healthy, pleasant and airy; price $4,800; near to depot.
A. D. NEWELL, New-Brunswick, N. J.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, FOUR full size lots, between Bleecker and 20th-st., and the East and North Rivers. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 117 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.

Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
July 24, 1866.

TO IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.—THE undersigned is the original inventor and patentee of a composition called ROSCOE'S REFINING AND HARDENING COMPOSITION, which accomplishes the welding of iron and steel at a saving of 99 per cent. over every other method. Other parties are manufacturing and selling this article in violation of the rights of the undersigned, and this is to give notice that all persons manufacturing, vending or using this preparation, by whatever name, are violating the rights of the subscriber, and will be prosecuted therefor.
HENRY ROSCOE, No. 293 Bleecker-st.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.—A very advantageous position is offered to a good physician of some experience, by a practitioner of twenty years' standing, who, desiring to be relieved from the active duties of the profession, would dispose of his extensive practice upon fair and satisfactory considerations. Address, with particulars and references, H., M. D., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and active habits, with about $500, to engage in a safe, pleasant and respectable business and take an interest in the same. Address N. R. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR special partner, with the above amount in cash, in the general leather commission business. Address W., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET

In a fine locality at Hudson City, N. J., consisting of ten rooms. Furniture for sale. For further particulars inquire of S. GEER, Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st. Terms reasonable.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—HIGH stoop, four-story house, with all the modern improvements. Would like to rent the house to a careful private family of adults, reserving one floor for his own use, with privilege of boarding with the tenant, when here, if agreeable. Bed linen, silverware, crockery and cutlery are not included. Address, with reference, or call for an interview at No. 126 7th-av. R. A. W.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, ONE OF THE PRETTIEST villas on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, about ten minutes' drive from station, with fine lawn, garden, stable, &c.; will be rented to April 1, 1868; possession immediately; furniture to be sold with the lease. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; or of BLACKWELL & SMITH, Orange.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE house on Bergen Heights, thirty minutes from New-York; has basement, six good-sized rooms, three attic rooms; large garden full of vegetables, fruit trees, and with or without a three-acre field; stable, coach-house, barn, &c. Apply at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL FRONT AND BACK parlor, unfurnished, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; a very desirable location for a dentist; the carpets, which are quite new, for sale. Inquire No. 276 6th-av.; best of reference required.

TO LEASE—IN ASTORIA, A STORE 40x80, suitable for a country stock or any light manufacturing purpose. Public hall on third floor; would let first floor separately. Apply to ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises.
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

STAMFORD VILLAGE, CONN.—TO LET—Neat and pleasant cottage, well furnished, near depot and boat landing. G. SPAULDING, No. 62 Broadway; ELBERT WHITE, Stamford.

TO LET—FROM AUG. 1, TO A FAMILY OF adult persons, seven desirable rooms on third floor, No. 257 3d-av. Also one furnished room for a single gentleman.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

LEASE FOR SALE—THE CROTON FIRE Insurance Company, about retiring from business, offer for sale the lease of their office, No. 180 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TWO RESPECTABLE LADIES WISH to rent a couple of furnished rooms, eligibly located on first or second floor, in a good locality, for the purpose of conducting the millinery business; location must be between 8th and 3d avs., and 4th and 34th sts.; good reference given and required. Address, giving terms, which must be reasonable, and full particulars, L., Box No. 36 Post-office, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR a family of two; the house must be well furnished, and in complete order for one or two years. Address, giving full particulars and lowest terms, MORGAN, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE OR TWO two-story and attic or three-story houses, 22 to 25 feet front, lots 100 feet, in desirable location. Address Box No. 4,385 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A MODERATE SIZED high-stoop house, unfurnished, between 14th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with terms, Box No. 6,854 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A BUILDING OR store, 20 or 25 feet wide, by 40 or 50 feet deep, three or four stories high. Address C. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, part of a house on the east side of the City, between 4th and 40th sts. Address R. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. G. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN, in a private family, from 1st of September, two bedrooms and one sitting-room, with breakfast, between 14th and 45th sts., west of Broadway. Address Box No. 2,667 Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN 20TH AND 34TH STS., 4th and 6th avs., from the 1st of October, the parlor floor of an English basement house, with private table, by a gentleman and his wife; references exchanged. Address J. H. W., Fifth-av. Hotel.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

THOSE WISHING BOARD CAN FIND large, pleasant rooms and good board at No. 7 Boorman-place. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES, OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

OAK PARK.

THIS PRIVATE MANSION, located in the mountains, near Tarrytown, is now open for the reception of a limited number of select guests. All modern improvements, first-class table. Particulars between 12 and 3, of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY of seven persons and servant, in some retired locality, either on or adjacent to the river or sea shore; the Hudson River or Long Island shore preferred; would prefer a farm-house or a place where there are not many boarders. Address Box No. 9, Station F., New-York Post-office, stating particulars and convenience of access to the City.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with excellent board in a farm-house; well shaded; in a healthy location; within two minutes' walk of depot; 33 miles from New-York, on Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 27; or of E. M. CONDON, Chappaqua, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 963 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR 3 adults, in some healthy and pleasant location, near the water preferred. Address, stating particulars, E. C. D., Box No. 3,473 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY at Nyack; healthy location; terms moderate. Apply to JOHN BRADY, counsellor at law, No. 4 New Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE line of Morris and Essex Railroad, for a gentleman, wife, three children (aged 10, 8 and 4) and servant; state terms. Address J. K. B., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight, or two small families can find good rooms and board in a private family residing 1½ miles from the village; house pleasantly situated on high ground; stabling accommodations, if required. Apply to WM. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—TWO DOUBLE and two single rooms, with board, within less than five minutes' walk of the Brick Church depot. Apply to Mrs. CONDIT, No. 256 Main-st., three doors east of Prospect.

GOOD SUMMER BOARD, ON HIGH ground, with a fine view of the Hudson River, and where none of the family have had the chills and fever. Call on or address Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO ROOMS to let, with board; house first-class, with bath; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

AT PETELER'S HOTEL, A FEW select suites of rooms can be obtained by early application at Peteler's Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PRESTON HOUSE,

SARATOGA.

This beautiful, spacious and admirably kept house is now open to the *bon ton* of America. Pleasure-seekers and comfort-lovers North and South are being apprised of its excellencies, and are fast securing accommodations.

The house is entirely surrounded by streets, so that every room is a front room, airy and large, unequaled in these respects by any hotel rooms in Saratoga. Broadway, upon which is the long main front, is at this point only ½ of a mile from the depot, to and from which the omnibuses of the house are constantly running, free of charge. Double balconies, affording over 2,600 feet of promenade; double rows of fine shade trees; large Italian awnings over every window; bi-weekly hops with full band; a table where choice viands, wines and fruits vie in excellence, and the entire costly and elegant refitting of the house, it is believed, will induce the public to examine the Preston House before choosing elsewhere; while the excellent attention, the perfect neatness, the unexceptionable terms and the certainty of having every wish gratified, give promise that those who visit the Preston House will remain there. The *bon hommie*, skill and experience of the landlord are not to be overlooked.

HIGHLANDS.

SCHENCK'S PAVILION, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
A. R. HIELD, Proprietor.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

ROCKTON HOUSE—SITUATED ONE quarter of a mile from Sharon Springs, is newly built and furnished; room sufficient to accommodate one hundred boarders, with roomy and well-ventilated rooms; guests conveyed to and from the Springs free of charge; good board, $10 per week.
C. B. FETHERS, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This healthful and delightful resort is open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The house is in full view of the great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean; the finest fishing and boating in the country. Transient guests, $3 per day.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Rooms can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 136 and 138 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL. A FAWN.
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
IN HIS OWN BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
Presented with its
SUPERB SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM	as	COLUMBUS
Miss EMILIE MELVILLE	as	COLUMBIA
Mr. J. C. DUNN	as	KING FERDINAND

And a Splendid Cast.

Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed an original drama, by J. Courtenay, Esq., entitled,
TIME TRIES ALL.

Mr. Leeson	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Matthew Bates	Mr. C. Walcott, Jr
Hon. Augustus Yawn	Mr. J. C. Dunn
Tom Tact	Mr. W. S. Andrews
Laura Leeson	Miss Lena Prentice
Fanny Tact	Miss E. Johnson

Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS......JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS

THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.

A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 480 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. POWELL, NO. 126 9TH-ST., A FEW doors from Broadway, cures delicate cases of either sex in 48 hours. Consultation free.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER......Director.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
Fifth time of the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend,
THE
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
Appearance of the Celebrated Protean Stars, the
WEBB SISTERS, WEBB SISTERS,
ADA and EMMA, who sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. MARK SMITH,
the very popular Comedian and Burlesque Artist, as
MAGNUS SNORO.

The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. A. Strong.

New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.

Miss THERESA WOOD,
the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HECLA.
THE FOWLER SISTERS,
MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux.
THE GRAND CAST EMBRACES
Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Messrs. GEORGE H. CLARK, WARD, WHITING,
and others of marked excellence, in addition to the Artistes already mentioned. The celebrated
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall in Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1866.
BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will, on this occasion, appear in
THREE OF HIS GREATEST IRISH CHARACTERS.

The performance will commence with John Brougham's domestic drama of the
IRISH EMIGRANT.

TIM O'BRIEN	MR. DAN BRYANT.
TOM BOBALINK	MR. CHARLES FISHER.

After which the great Bryant specialty, the successful adaptation, by W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.

HANDY ANDY......MR. DAN BRYANT,
with the song "Finigan's Wake," and an Irish Jig.
Oonah Rooney, with song, Miss Rosa Cooke.

Concluding with the amusing Hibernian peculiarity, called
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.

LARRY HOOLAGAN	Mr. DAN BRYANT
Old Melbourne	Mr. George Holland

SPECIAL NOTICE.
NO PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT.

The house will be closed for the rehearsal of the New Hibernian Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
which will be produced on
MONDAY NEXT, July 30.

WALLACK'S.

PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.

This elegant and popular establishment will be closed to the public to-morrow,
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28,
For the rehearsal of
THE NEW HIBERNIAN DRAMA,
In three acts, written expressly for
Mr. DAN BRYANT,
By Messrs. T. B. McDonough and Fred. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL;
A TALE OF '98,
Which will be produced after weeks of the most careful and elaborate preparations on
MONDAY EVENING, July 30, 1866,
with new and splendid scenery, accurate appointments, correct costumes, peculiarly effective mechanical appliance, picturesque groupings, characteristic dances, beautiful songs, exciting tableaux, appropriate and original music, and a
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND EXCELLENCE,
Including the
TALENTED AND POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
DAN BRYANT,
IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
SUPPORTED BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF SANDFORD MINSTRELS
AND BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Together with
J. H. AND W. S. BUDWORTH,
ALFRED MOE, the celebrated Skater,
Mr. JACKSON, the favorite Tenor,
AND GREAT WRAY, MYERS, SANDFORD AND BOLES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THURSDAY, JULY 26,
TICKET NIGHT—BENEFIT OF THE DOORKEEPERS, OFFICERS AND USHERS.
FRIDAY, JULY 27,
BENEFIT OF THE BUDWORTHS.
SATURDAY, JULY 28—FAREWELL NIGHT,
F. MYERS' BENEFIT,
FIFTY PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
Chamber Furniture, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
WM. POST, OFFICER OF THE THEATRE,
BY THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28.
For the volunteers see to-morrow's papers.

BLEECKER-SREET CIRCUS,

Between Perry and Charles sts.
FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866,
for a short season.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock,
AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,

Under a Mammoth Summer Pavilion, thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool, capable of accommodating two thousand persons. The seats are so arranged that all have a good view of the performance.

The dauntless enterprise of SENOR CHIARINI has made the ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS a password to the popular heart in Cuba and the West Indian Islands, and has always excited the surprise and admiration of Americans at the perfectibility of the entertainment he has always presented. He has ever been foremost in securing the great sensations of all countries, and the equestrian wonders of all nations have met in spirited rivalry beneath his superb pavilion. In pursuance of this policy, Senor Chiarini has constantly an agent in Europe whose duty it is to send him, at any cost, all the novelties of the Acrobatic and Gymnastic world; and Senor Chiarini has now the gratification of announcing the arrival (by the *Hermann*) in New-York of the
GREAT SENSATION GYMNASTS
of
THE OLD WORLD,
in the persons of the intrepid and life-scorning
NELSON BROTHERS.

These unexceled men are perfect masters of their art, and the most famous rivals in the most dangerous paths they pursue have conferred upon them the highest professorships of the science of Equilibrium in the school of their
DEATH-DEFYING PROFESSION!
These marvels of the Acrobatic universe, four in number, give their
INITIAL SEANCE
OF
TERRIFYING MID-AIR STUDIES,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1866,
Under the snowy and zephyrous pavilion of CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.

On the same evening the wonderous and graceful Cuban Acrobats,
ESPINOSO AND RODRIGUES,
will make their first appearance in this City, and give one of their
HEART-CHARMING PERFORMANCES.

Senor Chirarini will also have the pleasure of presenting on that night to the gallant and beauty-loving public of New-York, the
FIVE HANDSOMEST WOMEN IN THE EQUESTRIENNE WORLD.
MLLE. MACLEAN, (from Franconi's world-renowned Hippodrome in Paris.)
MLLE. ELOISE, the Venetian light of the Arena.
MLLE. AYMAR, the beauty of the Antilles.
SENORITA LOPEZ, the Mexican belle of the Circle, and
MISS ADELAIDE NIXON, the pearl of the South.
These daring ladies, who have won the hearts and admiration of two worlds, will each appear in all their
GLITTERING EXCELLENCE.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ!

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Officers out of service since March 3, 1865, should apply for information as to recent acts allowing additional pay.

Pensioners holding certificates already granted should bring them to this office and get instructions as to increase of their pay.

Colored soldiers will be informed what pay and bounty are now due them.

Applications by letter, inclosing stamp, will receive special attention. Address U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 323 Broadway, up stairs, (formerly No. 64 Bleecker-st.,) New-York City.

OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.—ALL OFFICERS below the rank of Brigadier-General, who resigned, were mustered out, or discharged after April 9, 1865, are entitled to three months' extra pay proper, and, to get the same, should apply to
CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway.

COMMENCEMENTS.

UNION COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Alumni—Necrology—The Prize Speaking—The Commencement Exercises Proper.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of Union College was held at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, the President of the Association, in the chair. The number present was respectable, though less large than in some former years. These reunions are always pleasant and full of interest, and those who have the privilege to participate in them find the occasion to be among the refreshing memories of life. Not much business of importance was transacted. An effort was made to carry into effect the long-projected work of finishing the Alumni Hall, the foundation of which was laid several years ago. A committee was appointed to procure the means—some $50,000—needed to complete the proposed edifice. Discretionary power was given them to appoint a financial secretary to obtain the requisite amount from the Alumni, and, the amount received, to proceed at once with the erection of the building. It is believed that immediate steps will be taken to secure the requisite amount.

At 11 o'clock the oration before the Alumni was delivered, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., of Brooklyn. It was an able and instructive oration, and listened to with evident satisfaction by an appreciative though not crowded auditory.

The deaths among the Alumni for the past year are as follows:

NECROLOGY OF UNION COLLEGE, 1865-6.

JAMES VAN SCHOONHOVEN, Esq., of Class 1802, died in Troy, Sept. 9, 1865, in his 84th year.
Hon. ABRAM MORRELL, of Class 1804, died in Lansingburgh, August, 1865, aged 80 years.
JOHN LOW, Esq., of Class 1809, died in Charlton, May 1, 1866, aged 83 years.
RICHMOND BROWNELL, M. D., of Class 1812, died in Providence, R. I., Oct. 29, 1864, aged 74 years.
Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., of Class 1813, died in Providence, R. I., October, 1865.
THOMAS CLOWES, Esq., of Class 1814, died in Troy, April 8, 1866, aged 80 years.
THOMAS W. BLATCHFORD, M. D., Class 1815, died in Troy, Jan. 7, 1866, aged 71 years.
Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., Class 1818, died in San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1865.
Rev. DYER BALL, Class 1828, died in Canton, China, March 27, 1866, aged 70 years.
JAMES M. BOUCK, of Class 1829, died in Schenectady, Oct. 21, 1865.
Hon. DAVID T. BINGHAM, of Class 1829, died in Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 1, 1865, aged 59 years.
Rev. BENJAMIN S. BASSLER, of Class 1830, died in Farmersville, February, 1866.
DAVID BOYD, M. D., of Class 1833, died at Ballston, Dec. 12, 1865.
Rev. JAMES P. FISHER, of Class 1839, died at Little Britain, Aug. 30, 1865, aged 52 years.
DAVID S. CODDINGTON, Esq., of Class 1841, died at New-York, Sept. 3, 1865.
OGDEN EDWARDS, Civil Engineer, of Class 1848, died at Chenango Forks, Feb. 21, 1866, aged 41 years.
Prof. CHARLES F. MANSFIELD, of Nyack, Class 1856, died Aug. 25, 1865, aged 35 years.
HENRY B. GRAHAM, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment N. Y. V., died on Morris Island, S. C., May 5, 1864.
WILLIAM F. DOIG, Class 1864, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 6, 1865.
BARTHOLOMEW HIGGINS, of Waterford, Class 1864, died Jan. 23, 1866.
SIDNEY T. CORNELL, of Class 1864, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Olustee, Fla.; not since heard from.
CORNELIUS C. VAN INWEGEN, Class 1865, died January, 1866, at Port Jervis.
EVERETT G. ROMAYN, Class 1865, died in Albany, 1866.

In the afternoon, at 4:40 o'clock, Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, of New-York, pronounced an eulogy on the late President NOTT, in the Presbyterian Church. A large and brilliant audience graced the occasion. Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, a graduate of the class of 1820, was first selected to perform this duty, and it was a disappointment that the pressing duties of his office forced him to decline a service which no Alumnus could have performed with better knowledge and appreciation of the character and services of the venerated deceased. Mr. BRADFORD did the work assigned him scholarly and well. The features in Dr. NOTT's character, which made him and his life-work heroic, were skillfully and faithfully depicted. The defective light of the Church fettered the speaker somewhat in the free use of his manuscript, and impaired slightly the force of his utterance. With this abatement, the oration was an earnest and just portrait of the life and services of one of the most distinguished and successful instructors of the age.

In the evening the Dutch Church was filled to overflowing with the beauty and intellect, not only of the quaint City of Schenectady, but with a fair sprinkling of the intelligent and tasteful of other localities. The occasion was the prize speaking by the Sophomore and Junior Classes. The orations of the competitors were given in the following order:

SOPHOMORES.

The Scholar's Mission—GERRIT S. COLLIER, Coxsackie, N. Y.
—J. HARMON, Glenville, N. Y.
Individualism, the Tendency of the Age—A. HOWARD McFARLAND, Delhi, N. Y.
The Restless Spirit of Humanity—J. EDWARDS SHARPE, Wynantskill, N. Y.

JUNIORS.

The Rebellion a Blessing—S. K. DOOLITTLE, Pond
The Spirit of the Revolution—J. N. TUERO, Saugerties,
Life is One—T. S. HAWLIN, Glenville, N. Y.
Historic Periods—N. M. MURRAY, Delhi, N. Y.
National Hymns the Embodiment of National Character—R. S. SHIELDS, Washington, N. J.
The Christian Ministry as a Profession—H. C. STAN- chenectady, N. Y.

These orations evinced study, thought, taste and culture. The young orators one and all reflected credit on their Alma Mater, and afforded pleasing evidence of diligence and assiduity in the pursuit of knowledge. Amid so much that was creditable and meritorious, the judges found it hard to decide as to who were worthiest to carry off the palm. They finally decided, not, however, without difficulty, to award the prizes to those gentlemen whose names are given elsewhere. The music on the organ on this interesting occasion was by G. W. MORGAN, the accomplished organist of Grace Church, New-York. He treated his audience to a musical repast such as the people of this staid town had never enjoyed here before, and the enthusiastic applause which greeted him showed how highly his skill and merits were appreciated.

On Wednesday the Commencement exercises proper took place in the Reformed Dutch Church, which, after being packed till every foot of space had its occupant, still wanted further accommodation. The day was as brilliant as the audience, and this is paying the day a very high compliment. The ladies were out, as they always are on these occasions, in formidable numbers—formidable, when the effect of so many faultless forms and costumes, and flashing eyes, is duly considered. Many distinguished men were also present. Besides Gov. FENTON, we noticed Judges CAMPBELL, PAIGE, PECKHAM and LOTT; R. A. BLATCHFORD, A. W. BRADFORD, Rev. Drs. HOLLEY and FOX, Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, JOHN REYNOLDS, ALFRED B. STREET, &c. The music was given by Mr. G. W. MORGAN, as on the night preceding, and the delicacy, richness and effect of his execution surpassed, if this were possible, the previous evening's. Rev. Dr. HICKOK, the new President, offered a prayer, simple, fervent and appropriate, after which the young gentlemen of the graduating class delivered their orations in the following order:

Salutatory, (Latin)—JOSEPH M. BENEDICT.
escrikes—ROMEYN BUNN, Amsterdam.
the End of Scholarship—EDWIN L. BRENTON, Ind.
ican Statesmanship—JOHN MILTON BROWN,
des—EDWARD WEMPLE, Fultonville.
nrevealed—WILLIAM F. HARRISON, Troy.
Power of Genius—JAMES CAMPBELL MILLER, alway.
ure, "Midsummer Night's Dream"—MENDELSSOHN.
euici—GEORGE ALEXANDER, West Charlton.
Gordian Knot—JOHN R. CLANCEY, Schenectady.
Mission of the Martyr—AUGUSTUS E. CURTISS, n Centre.
American Nobleman—JOHN ALEXANDER, West n.
and his Circumstances—WILLIAM H. T. REYNOLDS, Albany.
ation—WILLIAM LOUCKS, New-Scotland.
iving Dead—JOHN ELMER ASHE, West Bloom-
the Genesis of Progress—DANIEL LEWIS SMITH, dicville.
e in C, from Symphony—HAYDN.
rt des Athées—W. FISKE EASTMAN, Ellisburgh.
of Principle—DANIEL SEYMOUR, Scenectady.
y—FRED. BLAKE, Waterford.
ar of Liberty, (a Poem)—LAMOTT W. RHODES,
and Diversity—DANIEL MERRICK SWAN, Bell-
the True Nobility—MONROE M. CADY, Great ton, Mass.
and Variations in A—HESSE.
tückerh des Fridens—E. JANSEN WESTFALL, own, N. J.
al Reform—HARVEY D. TALCOTT, Oswego.
epose of Power—THOMAS JAMES SANSON, Du-
elds—GIDEON D. TOWER, South Hampton,
ards of Public Freedom—WILLIAM H. CHASE, tady.
rospection—GRENVILLE A. TREMAIN, Albany.

following are the names of the young men who d the first degree in the arts, attested by the diploma, was conferred on the thirty-eight entlemen of the graduating class:

Blatchford prize medals, bestowed upon the t speakers in the class, according to the verdict Committee appointed as judges in the premises awarded to

GRENVILLE A. TREMAIN, Albany.
Subject—"A Retrospection."
GIDEON A. TOWER, South Hampton, Mass.
Subject—"Battlefields."

Warner prize, consisting of a piece of plate, 50, to the young gentleman who had d the most exemplary deportment in spects, during the College term, was o JOSEPH M. BENEDICT. The Ingham writing the most classical and finished essay rded to GEORGE ALEXANDER, of West Charlton, Y., and consisted of a piece of plate valued at rizes consisting of elegantly bound volumes of merit were given to JOHN ALEXANDER and EASTMAN. The Nott prize medals for scholarship, with the total abstinence pledge included, were G. P. COLLIER and J. McLAWRY. The prizes best composition and speaking at the Sophomore and Junior exhibitions, were awarded to A. H. McFARLAND, J. E. SHARPE, (Sophomores,) and R. S. SHIELDS, S. K. DOOLITTLE, (Juniors.)

The honorary degrees conferred were as follows:

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
President HENRY COPPEE, of the Lehigh University, Penn.
Prof. GEORGE H. COOK, Vice-President of Rutgers' College, N. J.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Rev. HENRY J. FOX, New-York City.
Rev. LUCIUS W. BANCROFT, Episcopal Seminary, Ohio.
Rev. BENJ. VAN ZANDT, Canajoharie, N. Y.
Rev. FRED. J. CONNELL, Somerville, N. J.
Rev. PHILIP PELTZ, New-Paltz, N. Y.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Hon. JOHN J. FLAGG, Troy, N. Y.
W. H. MEEKER, West Troy, N. Y.
LAFAYETTE J. BIGELOW, Watertown, N. Y.
BENJ. T. LEGGETT, Principal of the New-York Conference Seminary, Charlottsville, N. Y.

The singing of a "song to Old Union," composed by T. H. LUDLOW, in the chorus of which all were invited to join, and very many did join *ore rotundo*, with the benediction by the President, closed the interesting exercises which had been prolonged for nearly four hours. But for a copious shower which fell during the winding up of the services, and continued to fall furiously for half an hour after the audience were dismissed, inconveniently detaining them "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined" for that interval, nothing occurred to interrupt in the slightest degree the placid satisfaction and enjoyment of the gathered throng. The speaking was of an unusually high order. The people were all evidently pleased, as well with one another, as with the orators, on them they sho wed bouquet applauses without stint. The new President performed his part admirably, and the day on the whole proved to all present one of those whose influence is wholesome, and whose memory must be fragrant.

C. V. S.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Its Endowment—Addresses—Commencement Exercises.

EASTON, Pa., Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

This week has been a gladsome one for the friends of this College. Never before has a commencement season been held in Easton under circumstances so hopeful and promising. After a period of comparative obscurity and disheartening depression the College has arisen and put on her beautiful garments. Through the persistent energy of President CATTELL and others, and the liberality of its friends, the endowment which before was very small, has been raised to $225,000 of productive funds, while the splendid site of thirty-seven acres overlooking for many miles the vallies of the Delaware and Lehigh, with the buildings, are worth $100,000. Arrangements are now making to enlarge these buildings so as to make them commensurate with the new circumstances of the institution, and prepare it for the career of increased prosperity upon which it has entered. The princely donation of $120,000 given by A. PARDEE, Esq., of Hazleton, Pa., to found a Scientific Course, is worthy of being called to the notice of the public. WM. ADAMSON, of Philadelphia, has also founded a Professorship by the gift of $20,000; JOS. H. SCRANTON, Pennsylvania, and WM. E. DODGE, of New-York, and others have had a hand in the good work. These substantial additions have so increased the confidence of the Trustees that they have enlarged the curriculum with a liberally devised Scientific Course and increased the number of Professors to *seventeen*.

The Baccalaureate address of President CATTELL was delivered on Sunday morning to the graduating class, and was filled with practical suggestions appropriate to the case of young men just entering upon the more active scenes of life.

A religious conference was held in the College Chapel, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. GEO. JUNKIN, D. D., and Rev. S. TUSTIN, D. D. Rev. Mr. KELLOGG, of New-York, assisted in the exercises.

The annual address before the Brainerd Missionary Society was delivered by Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the Brainerd Church. This fact furnishes a coincidence, the like of which seldom occurs. Easton stands upon the ground where DAVID BRAINERD, the celebrated missionary to the Indians, labored. The speaker is a grand-nephew of the missionary. He spoke in a church named to transmit his memory, and before a society named in his honor.

On Monday evening the junior orators held forth in the First Presbyterian Church to a large audience of appreciative persons. The stage was loaded with bouquets, the trophies of the oratorical prowess of the speakers.

The annual reunions of the Washington and Franklin Literary Societies were held on Tuesday morning in their respective halls.

The Alumni held their annual session in the afternoon. The special exercise of the day was the laying of the corner-stone of an extensive addition to the main College building, by Rev. Dr. GEORGE JUNKIN, formerly President of the College, and now again a member of the Faculty. The venerable speaker laid the corner-stone of this edifice upon his entrance upon the office of President in 1833, and now after the lapse of thirty-three years, with the natural force unabated, he returns to the child of his early love, and officiates at the imposing ceremonies connected with the extension of the building, and to have an active part in the enlargement of the Institution for whose benefit he labored so assiduously in former years. His address upon the occasion was filled with reminisicences of the past history of the College, and was full of interest to his auditors.

At 4 o'clock Prof. HENRY T. LEE, late Major in the Fourth Regiment New-York Artillery, delivered an address in the Brainerd Church, commemorative of the part taken by the Alumni in the war for the Union. The house was crowded. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. CRAIG, President of Antioch College, and an Alumnus of Lafayette. The address of Prof. LEE was eloquent and interesting—Lafayette has been eminently patriotic. Her roll of honor is one upon which her sons can look with pleasure. Of her 300 Alumni twenty-seven per cent. bore arms in the Union cause. These were enrolled in ninety-five regiments, and present the names of five general officers, twelve Colonels, eight Majors, twenty-seven Surgeons, eleven Chaplains, forty-one Captains and Lieutenants, six naval officers and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates. One-tenth of the whole number were killed or died in the service, and five had experience in Confederate prisons. Ten are known to have died since the war, of diseases contracted in the service. The roll of those died in the service is as follows, viz:

RICHARD A. OAKFORD, Class of 1837, Antietam.
SIDNEY M. LAYTON, Class of 1838, Petersburgh.
HORATIO S. HOWELL, Class of 1840, Gettysburgh.
WALTER SCOTT BRIGGS, Class of 1848, Gettysburgh.
ED. S. CARRELL, Class of 1861, Fort Darling.
ROBERT M. MANN, Class of 1862, Antietam.
R. S. PARKER, Class of 1861, Fredericksburgh.
ROBERT M. McCORMICK, Class of 56, killed by guerrillas.
JOHN M. ANNAN, Class of 1863, shot by accident.

The following died of disease, viz:

JOHN R. HILTON, Class of 1860.
DANIEL CAREY, Class of 1834.
LUTHER DAVES, Class of 1861.
JOHN H. BUCKLEY, Class of 1862.
HENRY B. HOWELL, Class of 1864.
ED. A. BARNET,
ISAIAH MOORE.

The annual oration before the Literary Societies was delivered in the Brainerd Church, in the evening, by Rev. WM. S. PLUMER, D. D. The audience was large, a good part being ladies. The address was marked by the characteristic vigor of the author, and was an able presentation of the value of the classics, and a plea for their retention, and, if possible, their expansion in the curriculum of our colleges.

The clear mountain air conspired with the grateful shade of the trees which adorn the streets of Easton to modify the heat and make Commencement Day extremely pleasant.

The exercises of the day began at 9 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church. After prayer by Rev. J. H. STERLING, D. D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, Rev. Prof. HENRY S. OSBORN delivered an able address introductory to the Pardee Scientific Course. The speaker gave an able exposition of the economical and practical character of such a course, and fortified his position with statistics which could not be gainsaid, showing that within the last ten years a proper appreciation of science would have saved from waste and loss in the various departments of industry in this country an amount sufficient to endow a scientific course in all our colleges. He insisted that this was also a Christian course, as it proceeds upon the unity of Christianity and science. Christianity is the philosophy of all science, while science is the grand postulate of Christianity.

The Graduating Class pronounced their orations.

The Fowler prize for proficiency in the Philology of the English language was awarded to GEORGE R. KAERCHER, of Pennsylvania.

In addition to the usual degrees of A. B. and A. M. in course, the following honorary degrees were conferred, viz.:

A. M.—DANIEL HOLMES, M. D.; AMOS BONSALL, FISHER HAZZARD, A. H. FETTEROLF.

D. D.—Rev. JOHN L. JANEWAY, Flemington, N. J.; Rev. M. B. GRIER, Philadelphia; Rev. JOHN NEWLIN, Hazleton, Penn.

LL.D.—Prof. J. S. SCHENCK, M. D., Princeton, N. J.; Rev. T. EDWARDS, President of Washington and Jefferson College; Rev. T. GRIER RALSTON, Norristown, Penn.

The honorary oration, "Unwritten History," with the valedictory addresses, was then delivered by GEORGE T. KELLER, Easton.

Rev. Dr. JUNKIN pronounced the benediction.

The Commencement collation spread by the ladies of Easton, in Masonic Hall, was a very pleasant affair. After doing justice to the feast postprandial speeches were made by Gov. POLLOCK, who presided; Ex-President JUNKIN, President CATTELL, Mr. A. PARDEE, WM. ADAMSON, Major-Gen. MCALLISTER and Rev. Messrs. STERLING and KELLOGG. The whole affair was well managed and passed off with eclat.

The President *levee* was attended in the evening by a large representation of the wit, youth and beauty, as well as dignity and learning of Easton and its neighborhood, and formed a pleasant close to the Commencement festivities.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE.

Brothers and Linonia—Phi Beta Kappa—Oration and Poem—Aristocracy and Liberty—Class Meetings—Silver Cup of '63—Ivy Song—Yale Theological School—Faculty changes—Commencement Day—Programme—Vital Statistics—Mortuary List—Degrees Conferred—The Race with Harvard.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, July 26, 1866.

BROTHERS IN UNITY.

The Alumni Meeting of the Brothers in Unity, Wednesday, P. M., was presided over by Rev. Prof. F. W. FISKE, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, class of 1849. After singing the old campaign songs, that every recent graduate of the society knows by heart, speeches were made by various gentlemen, in which reminiscences of their own college days formed a prominent part. Most spoke in favor of the change in the electioneering system.

Mr. W. E. ROBINSON, of 1841, gave a speech, which was a compound of wit, sense and pathos, decidedly entertaining. He had been an enthusiastic Brother in his day, and devoted more time to that than to the regular exercises of the college course.

Mr. ROBINSON is considerably known as a writer for the *Tribune*.

Rev. JOHN MONTEITH, Jr., of Cleveland, spoke for the West, as the place where a young man could exercise all his gifts.

H. B. BROWN spoke of the Michigan University, and Mr. EGGLESON, of Beloit College, the Yale of the West—as they term it.

Other speeches followed from Prof. TWINING, H. D. WALKER, G. W. NICHOLS, ISAAC CLARK and others.

SINONIA.

This Society met in their hall at the same hour. A graduate of fifty years ago, Dr. FOOTE, of Western Virginia, presided. He had lost all in the war, but his hope for the future was strong, and it had been renewed by this visit to Yale.

Prof. FOWLER and others followed. The meetings this year were of much less than the usual interest. Changing the system of electioneering has taken all the life out of the under-graduates, and perhaps, this has reacted upon the Alumni. These ancient societies—the oldest of their kind in the country, one being more than a century old—are by no means as well supported as they should be, for the best interest of their members. Every one acknowledges the value of their training, in the abstract, but few are willing to submit to the hard, and often discouraging, toil which is demanded in order to obtain their full benefits. It argues poorly for the future success of many of the students that they care so little to perfect themselves in oratory. But, without this, the best gifts and the highest scholarship will not raise men to the position they deserve.

PHI BETA KAPPA ORATION AND POEM.

A gloomy, pouring rain kept many within doors during all the afternoon and evening of Wednesday. But, without such a rain, one's reminiscences of College life would be incomplete. New-Haven rains furnish a decided part of a graduate's recollections.

In spite of this drawback, however, a good audience assembled in the North Church to listen to the oration and poem. Prof. BARROWS, of Andover presided. Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, class of 1846, was the orator. He did not commence his subject in a formal manner, but laid down at the outset this proposition: "The greatest opponent of liberty is an aristocracy founded on traditions of oppression." This was to be proved by historical facts, and reasonings upon them. Spain was the first example. The Spanish Cortes and Commons made a better fight for liberty than did those of England. The opposing influences came from the nobility. Devotion to caste was substituted for patriotism. Chivalry was developed as a substitute for political morality. Then came in the theory of easy treason and perpetual anarchy. In case they were aggrieved they could renounce allegiance. This was the theory of peaceable secession or the right of treason. Concessions to such a class are dangerous. They must be dealt with by overwhelming force. Toward the end of the fifteenth century this came in through monarchy. There are two states of national existence—the vitriolic and the narcotic.

The orator next passed to Italy, which furnished a similar proof of his proposition. All authors agree that Roman slavery caused the downfall of Italy.

Italian Republ ics were apparently triumphant over the nobility. But the leaven was still there and in time it began to work.

It finally resulted in city tyrants, and these were put down by fiery despotism.

In Poland there was equality among the nobles, but the serfs were forgotton.

France, under LOUIS XV., RICHELIEU and MAZARIN, developed the same elements. The hand of God was in the revolution and the reign of terror. The Commons received guarantees.

There are objections to this theory drawn from the character of England, but they only clinch the theory. The English nobles are not so turbulent or vitriolic, nor, on the other hand, so debased or narcotic. The lower classes have their Commons, but so far as the nobles followed their characteristic spirit they have injured England.

The corollary showed how this great foe must be met. Aristocracy must be dethroned by force, and barriers of civil rights erected.

It is objected that racial peculiarities make freedom impossible for all, but we might be defied to find any body of men more degraded than were our ancestors.

The Saxon swine-herd—Gurth—of WALTER SCOTT, is a sufficient illustration of this.

The oration gave great satisfaction to those who heard it. The theme had a freshness, often wanting on these occasions, where men seem to be afraid of vivacity and life, lest they may seem too little scholarly and profound.

The Poem was delivered by GIDEON H. HOLLISTER, Esq., of Litchfield, author of a History of Connecticut, and several Poems. It wore into pleasant measure the memories and thoughts, which such occasions suggest, and was very well received.

CLASS MEETINGS.

These were well attended, and were, of course, the leading feature of the week to those who participated. If this wicked earth contains, anywhere, a fountain of youth, it must be under the elms of Yale, where old men gather and, for the time at least, become happy-hearted boys again.

Of the Class of 1811 seven were present.

Class of 1840. Twenty-six of the one hundred who graduated were present at the Tontine; thirty are dead.

Class of 1841. Graduated seventy-eight, of whom eleven are deceased; twenty were present. IK MARVEL graduated with this class, and Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR was connected with it for a time.

The class of 1866 had forty present. They graduated ninety-six, and have lost thirteen.

Maj.-Gen. SWAYNE, of Alabama, made an eloquent speech. He was followed by Rev. JOHN MONTEITH, SR., of Cleveland; Rev. P. W. CALKINS, of Philadelphia, and others.

The class of 1860 was represented by thirty-two of the one hundred and eight who graduated. They had an elegant supper at the Tremont House.

THE SILVER CUP OF SIXTY-THREE.

The class of '63 celebrated their triennial meeting at the New-Haven Hotel. Graduating about one hundred cnd twenty-three, about eighty were back to their first class-meeting. HORACE FOWLER presided. A bountiful table was spread, on which the experienced host had expended all the resources of his art. There was a great deal to eat, and, possibly, something to drink. The process of clearing the tables—pleasant to assist at, not necessarily so to witness—occupied about an hour. The doors were then thrown open, and the wives of '63, "with some who are not, but perhaps may be," filed into the room, flanked by a bevy of bright-eyed girls and curious young men. How eagerly inquisitive young ladies are in regard to all matters connected with the silver cup!

Mr. FOWLER delivered an address of welcome. JOHN JOHNSON, Jr., of Peoria, made the presentation speech. Summoned, as he said, to act the part of Ganymede to this young Jupiter, he, in the name of the class, presented to HERMON WOODRUFF BUNDY, Esq., the silver cup. The happy recipient has reached the mature age of fourteen months, and weighs thirty-nine pounds, two ounces. Blessed baby, with a hundred foster-fathers pledged to assist him! Mr. BUNDY, the boy's father, returned thanks for the honor bestowed upon this scion of the house of BUNDY, but insisted that the credit should be given to the mother.

Then there followed three cheers for the boy, three for the mother, three for the father, and three for all of them.

Mr. FOWLER said that he had a task before him which he would rather meet a whole menagerie than to perform. He must ask the ladies to retire. This was doing violence to the feelings of all the bachelors of the class, but the married men insisted upon it, and had prevailed.

Thus admonished, the ladies quickly took their bright eyes out of the way, and the class were left to themselves.

The regular toasts were called for in their order, a song coming in between the speakers to give variety.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Esq., of New-York, responded to the sentiment "Our Alma Mater." He spoke warmly of the general benefits which Yale confers, but, above all things else, he ranked the priceless friendships which are formed in this little college world.

"The Class of '63" called out H. E. COOLEY.

"Absent Classmates" had a warm advocate in H. F. DIMOCK, of New-York. The class has two representatives in Germany, two in Paris, two in South America, and two in California.

Mr. GEO. C. S. SOUTHWORTH spoke most feelingly of "The Dead." "To-night," he said, "under the starlight there are nineteen graves, and could we stand by them the grass would grow greener, but not with the dew." The speaker closed with a sentiment finding a response in every heart, that when the purple ship of Pthia should come for them all might enjoy a more than Socratic peace.

SAMUEL APPLETON represented "The Wives of '63." He gave, as the result of his experience, that it would not do for a married man to color his meerschaum in the parlor, to inquire too earnestly about pretty young ladies, or to stay too often down town on account of a press of business.

C. W. BULL spoke for the "Army and Navy." "Non-Graduates" was proposed, and there were loud calls for CHARLEY ARMS. Forgetting, for the moment, that he was not in the recitation room, he shouted out "Not prepared." Recovering himself he, from the stand-point of a year's more experience, gave his younger classmates some sober advice on the conduct of life. He brought out loud applause by the remark, "Excuse us on the review, we are prepared on the advance."

Toasts for the several professions, the ministry, law and medicine, were given, after which there was a time of jolly good fellowship until daybreak.

The class then marched in procession to the ivy they planted three years' ago, and each took a leaf as a memento.

The ivy song, written by H. E. COOLEY, was sung. We append the closing verse:

"Keep then our friendship,
  Weave it amid the green;
Keep it, till crumbling age
  Deadens thy sheen.
Guard it, till one by one
  Our hundred classmates fall;
God grant, when all is done,
  One home to all."

The class circle was broken not to be reunited till the decennial. Then there will be more vacant places and more starred names.

YALE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Efforts have been making to place the Theological department upon a basis more worthy of the University, and they have met with complete success. Within eight years the endowment has increased to two hundred thousand dollars, with immediate prospects of more. The Faculty has been increased, and now stands as follows:

Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., LL. D., President; Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., Doctrinal Theology; Rev. NOAH PORTER, D. D., Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy and Natural Theology; Rev. GEORGE E. DAY, D. D., Hebrew Literature and Biblical Theology; Rev. JAMES M. HOPPIN, M. A., Sacred Rhetoric and the Pastoral Charge; Rev. GEORGE P. FISHER, M. A., Ecclesiastical History; Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, M. A., Sacred Literature and New Testament Greek.

The whole University now contains 48 instructors and 682 students. The members of the Theological School are permitted to attend, free of expense, the lectures in the Academical Department, and, in case they intend to be foreign missionaries, the lectures in the Medical Department. They have also free access to the library and reading-room, and to the scientific and other collections of the College. They are thus able themselves of the numerous opportunities for improvement which arise from the wide range of learned studies to which attention is given in the various departments of the University. The term will commence Sept. 13, and probably close on the second Thursday in May. It is expected that the number of students will be largely increased the coming year.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

Rev. WM. B. CLARKE has resigned his position as Professor of Divinity and preacher to the University.

Mr. OTHNIEL C. MARSH, of the Class of 1860, has been appointed Professor of Paleontology in the Scientific School.

Prof. NOAH PORTER sailed for Europe in the *Persia* on Wednesday.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The heavy rain of yesterday settled the dust and cleared the atmosphere, giving the Senior's as perfect a day as could be desired. The dust and excessive heat, which one is apt to consider the inevitable concomitants of Commencement, were thus happily wanting. May life be always as bright to the graduating class as to-day.

The procession formed in front of the Lyceum at 8:30 A. M., and marched to the Church—a goodly number, but less than in some former years. The old Centre Church, famous in the history of New-Haven for two hundred years, was comfortably filled. As usual, the ladies monopolized both galleries, and from this elevated position shot down their bright glances and their bouquets upon the happy graduates.

I append the programme, and the subjects are well worthy of study, as showing the range of thought of a class of students of Yale at graduation.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—YALE'S ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

Forenoon.

1. Music; Wm. Tell. Overture—organ and orchestra.—ROSSINI.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by HAMILTON COLE, Claverack, N. Y.
4. Oration, "Individuality," by GEORGE SHIPMAN PAYSON, Fayetteville, N. Y.
5. Oration, "The Military Orders of the Crusades," by MAURICE DWIGHT COLLIER, St. Louis, Mo.
6. Music; Elisire d'amour, Aria.—DONIZETTI.
7. Oration, "The English Aristocracy," by CHAS. AVERY COLLINS, Penn Yan, N. Y.
8. Essay, "Genius," by HENRY PERRIN HOLMES, Worcester, Mass.
9. Dissertation, "Solitude," by RICHARD EDWARD SMITH, Guilford.
10. Music; Stradella. Overture—organ and orchestra.—FLOTOW.
11. Oration, "Universal Suffrage in Large Cities," by FRANK SMITH CHAPIN, East Bloomfield, N. Y.
12. Dissertation, "Earnestness," by WILLIAM HENRY BENNETT, Hampton.
14. Music: Athalia March.—MENDELSSOHN.
14. Dissertation, "The Chivalric Romances," by EDWARD COMFORT STARR, Guilford.
15. Oration, "The Permanence of England," by CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY, Paris, Ky.
16. Music: Favorita, Romanza.—DONIZETTI.
17. Oration, "The Penates," by HENRY OTIS WHITNEY, Williston, Vt.
Essay, "Character," by GILBERT LIVINGSTON BISHOP, New-Haven.
19. Music: Donauli der.—STRAUSS.
Oration, "Citizenship of To-day," by DARIUS PARMELEE SACKETT, Tallmadge, Ohio.
21. Philosophical Oration, "The Efficiency of the Laws a Test of National Character," by MARCELLUS BOWEN, Marion, Ohio.
22. Music: La muette di Portici, Overture, Organ and Orchestra.—AUBER.

Afternoon.

1. Music, "Semiramis," overture, organ and orchestra.—ROSSINI.
2. Dissertation, "The Influence of the Revolution of 1641 on Civil Liberty," by GUSTAVUS PIERPONT DAVIS, Hartford.
3. Dissertation, "The Venetian Republic," by HARRY WARD FOOTE, New-Haven.
4. Music, "Siege of Corinth," finale.—ROSSINI.
5. Dissertation, "The Struggles for Rights," by HENRY BURNHAM MEAD, Hingham, Mass.
6. Essay, "Michael Angelo," by JOHN HAMPDEN WOOD, Albany, N. Y.
7. Music, Schœbrunner.—LANNER.
8. Essay, "Rufus Choate as a Lawyer," by LEVI CLIFFORD WADE, Pittsburgh, Penn.
9. Oration, "The Balance of Power," by WILLIAM GEORGE BUMSEY, Utica, N. Y.
10. Music, "Tannhauser March," organ and orchestra.—WAGNER.
11. Oration, "The American Congress," by SAMUEL BENEDICT ST. JOHN, New-Canaan.
12. Essay, "Tom Hughes, and his Works," by EDWARD ELEAZUR GOODRICH, New-Haven.
12. Music, "Der Britz," Romanza.—HALEVY.
14. Oration, "Ruskin's Creed," by CHARLES McLELLAN SOUTHGATE, Ipswich, Mass.
15. Oration, "Communism in Politics," by LOVELL HALL, East Hampton.
16. Music, "William Tell," Terzett.—ROSSINI.
17. Essay, "A False Liberty," by EDWARD YOUNG HINCKS, Bridgeport.
18. Oration, "The Universities and the State," with the Valedictory Address, by FREDERICK NEWTON JUDSON, New-Haven.
19. Music, "Nachtlager in Grenada," Ouv.—KREUTZER.
20. Degrees Conferred.
21. Prayer by the President.

* Excused from speaking on account of sickness.

Thus far I have written. The speaking is going on; the degrees are not yet conferred, and the Faculty of Yale are too dignified to let the reporters get them to translate into the vernacular before they have been proclaimed in "the decent obscurity of a learned tongue." It will hardly answer to improve the interum by eulogies upon the speakers, and so we will append

VITAL STATISTICS OF 1866.

There have been connected with the class, in all, 156 men. There were 121 in the Freshman catalogue. Of these 23 left during the year, while 23 entered in their places, still keeping the number 121. Twenty-two left and 6 entered before the Junior catalogue was published, which contained 105 names. In the next year 14 left and 6 entered, so the number in the last catalogue was 97. Since then 2 have left.

The average age of the class up to Presentation day is 22 years, 3 months and 26 days. The class birthday consequently fell on March 1, 1844. The average age of '65 was 22 years and 8 months; of '64, 21 years, 10 months and 24 days; of '63, 22 years, 6 months and 5 days. By half-years, the ages are:

19	1	23½	4
19½	1	24	4
20	8	24½	1
20½	8	25	2
21	14	25½	2
11½	11	26½	1
22	15	27½	2
22½	9	28	1
s3	10	Uncertain age	1

The professions and businesses which will be honored by their patronage, are:

Law	29	Ministry	20
Undecided	18	Medicine	11
Business	11	Editors	2
Fruit-grower	1	Engineer	1
Gentlemen	2		

We give the matrimonial statistics, as far as ascertained:

Engaged	18
Now under breach of promise	5
Will not marry till the governor is willing	10
Will not marry till they can support a wife	1
Will not marry till their wife can support them	22
Like children, but refuse to marry in any case	9
Wedded to their pipes and slippers	25

The death-list usually follows the marriages, and shall here.

Deceased during the Academical Year ending in July, 1866, including the record of a few who died a short time previous, hitherto reported. Presented at the Meeting of the Alumni, July 25, 1866.

1796—Levi Robbins; age, 91, Rocky Hill, Feb. 15, 1866.
1797—Asahel Clarke, 89, Peoria, Ill., Oct. 14, 1865.
1798—Jos. Williams, 86, Norwich, Nov. 28, 1865.
1802—T. Baldwin, 84, Cicero, N. Y., July 27, 1865.
1805—Sam'l Badger, 79, Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1866.
1807—John Bartlett, 81, Avon, April 25, 1866.
1807—H. W. Channing, 78, New-York City, Jan. 24, 1866.
1808—G. Mallery, 82, Philadelphia, Penn., July 6, 1866.
1810—Edward Avery, 76, Wooster, Ohio, about July 1, 1866.
1810—Harvey Talcott, 75, Portland, Dec. 19, 1865.
1810—A. Thomson, 76, Farmington, May 2, 1866.
1811—Ely Burchard, 77, Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1866.
1811—Moses Chapin, 74, Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1865.
1811—J. E. Worcester, 81, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 27, 1865.
1812—A. R. Street, 74, New-Haven, June 12, 1866.
1812—C. S. Woodhull, 74, Miller's Place L. I., July 16, 1866.
1813—Geo. E. Badger, 71, Raleigh, N. C., May 11, 1866.
1813—W. T. Dwight, 70, Andover, Mass., Oct. 22, 1865.
1813—Chas. Hawley, 73, Stamford, Jan. 23, 1866.
1814—W. B. Calhoun, 69, Springfield, Mass., Nov. 8, 1865.
1814—Theo. Clapp, 74, Louisville, Ky, April 17, 1866.
1814—E. Seeley, 72, New-York City, Jan. 23, 1866.
1815—John Pope, 70, Memphis, Tenn., March 27, 1865.
1816—J. H. Coley, 69, New-Haven, Dec. 8, 1865.
1817—S. Robinson, 70, Hartford, April 7, 1866.
1818—Sheldon Moore, 67, Kensington, May 20, 1866.
1818—J. W. Newton, 67, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29, 1865.
1818—G. S. Robbins, 69, New-York City, Jan. 15, 1866.
1821—J. R. Adams, 64, Northampton, Mass., April 25, 1866.
1821—David Greene, 68, Westborough, Mass., April 7, 1866.
1821—H. B. Porter, 64, New-Haven, May 30, 1866.
1821—L. G. Robbins, 66, La Salle, Ill., March 28, 1866.
1821—L. P. Williamson, 64, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1866.
1822—A. B. Camp, 69, Bristol, May 17, 1866.
1823—Samuel Hayes, 62, New-Haven, June 2, 1866.
1825—W. S. Porter, 66, New-Haven, June 11, 1866.
1825—J. Starkweather, 65, Hamden, Dec. 6, 1865.
1828—E. H. C. Long, 57, Princess Anne, Md., Oct. 16, 1865.
1828—M. T. Merwin, 62, New-Haven, April 13, 1865.
18.8—F. W. Taylor, 62, Brooklyn, L. I., July 24, 1865.
1829—N. Wells, 60, Mississippi, Dec. —, 1864.
1131—E. Winthrop, 53, Highgate, Vt., Oct. 21, 1865.
1833—S. W. S. Dutton, 51, Millbury, Mass., Jan. 26, 1865.
1833—Joshua Smith, 56, Newark, N. J., Aug. 19, 1865.
1837—T. R. Dutton, 49, Hartford, July 15, 1865.
1838—D. A. Abbey, 52, Apalachin, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1865.
1838—J. B. Coburn, 48, Philadelphia, Penn., May 27, 1866.
1842—L. E. Wakefield, 46, Monticello, Minn., May 8, 1865.
1847—E. W. Beckwith, 40, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1865.
1848—J. K. McKenty, 42, Douglasville, Penn., Jan. 3, 1866.
1850—C. M. Hand, Jr., Madison, Oct. 5, 1865.
1852—W. K. Donaghe, 36, New-York City, July 18, 1866.
1852—G. S. Mygatt, 34, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1866.
1853—Chas. Brooks, 38, Townsend, Mass., June 11, 1866.
1854—H. Horton, 34, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1865.
1856—W. Lamson, 29, Keene, N. H., Nov. 1, 1864.
1856—E. A. Walker, 31, Marquette, Mich., April 10, 1866.
1858—R. M. Beale, 26, Washington, D. C., June 9, 1866.
1859—J. C. Holley, 27, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 8, 1865.
1860—O. M. Carrier, 31, Olivet, Mich., Oct. 30, 1865.
1860—W. W. Martin, 27, Brooklyn, L. I., Oct. 18, 1865.
1860—J. F. Seely, 29, Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1865.
1862—J. P. Blake, 26, St. Pierre's Creek, S. C., Dec. 25, 1865.
1863—C. Webster, 25, Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
1865—C. D. Anthony, 21, Gouverneur, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1865.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

1823—E. Huntington, 69, Lowell, Mass., Dec. 10, 1865.
1828—J. T. Plummer, 58, Richmond, Ind., April 10, 1865.
1839—B. F. Smith, 48, Amherst, Mass., Sept. 10, 1865.
1865—W. B. North, 31, Cromwell, March 18, 1866.

The total number of deaths reported this year is 69. Of these 65 were from the Academical Department, distributed as follows: In Connecticut, 18; New-York, 13; Massachusetts, 7; Pennsylvania, 4; Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, California and District of Columbia, 2 each; and in eleven other States 1 each.

Of the deceased 23 were ministers, 20 lawyers, 5 physicians.

The average age is 59 years.

The oldest surviving graduates of the College are, as last year:

Class of 1794, Hon. EZEKIEL BACON, of Utica, N. Y.
Class of 1795, Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., of New-Haven.

THE RACE WITH HARVARD.

The University crew left for Lake Quinsigamond yesterday. The race will be closely contested. Harvard has the advantage in retaining her last year's crew, while Yale has lost two of her best men. As the boys leave the church, with their diplomas, the first impulse is usually for home, but now Worcester is the point to which all eyes are turned. BENNETT, Yale stroke, has a felon, but it is thought it will not interfere badly with his pulling.

Ex-Gov. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, received the honorary degree of LL.D. He has certainly earned it by his public service in the State.

Chief-Justice MARSHAL, of Kentucky, was also made an LL.D.

Rev. HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL was made an A. M.

YELSOM.

THE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Railroad Bridge Across the Susquehanna Blown Away.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 26.

From the freight agent of the through New-York train from Washington, who arrived in this city at 1 o'clock this morning, we learn that, during the heavy storm which prevailed last evening, the new bridge which has been under construction for some years past over the Susquehanna River, from Perryville to Havre-de-Grace, was entirely destroyed.

This bridge was intended to be used by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and also by the through New-York Road, which have been using large ferry-boats to transport their cars across the river. The bridge was a massive affair, and almost completed. Very little remained to be constructed but the draw. The havoc made by the storm was terrible. It is said that the wind blew a perfect hurricane. Heavy planks were severed from their strong fastenings in a twinkling.

The heavy blocks of stone which formed the piers were blown down as so many pieces of wood. Almost everything composing the once massive structure was swept away. The violence of the storm was beyond description. Nothing in comparason with it has ever been experienced in this vicinity. It was not long in duration, but the damage done in that short time was immense. It will take millions of dollars to cover the loss.

From the same source we learn that it was currently reported on the road that a steamer which left Baltimore in the morning with over a thousand excursionists on board had sunk during the prevalence of the storm, and most of the passengers were lost. This, however, is but a rumor, and we give it for what it is worth.

It is a fact, though, that the telegraph wires in the vicinity of the Susquehanna which communicate between Philadelphia and Baltimore were swept from the poles, and injured in such a manner as to prevent the transmission of messages.

A gentleman who left Harrisburgh late in the afternoon by the Pennsylvania Railroad, informs us that at about 7 o'clock a heavy hail-storm began, which continued with great fury for about a half hour. The hail, he said, came down so thick that at a distance it had the appearance of snow. Trees were blown down, the corn-fields were considerably injured, and other things were damaged in proportion.

After the hail ceased a heavy rain-storm set in, which continued until the train got within about thirty miles of Philadelphia. Strange to say, that while so heavy a storm prevailed within so short a distance of our city, but a slight shower fell here. It was of so small importance that pedestrians did not see fit to turn aside from the way in which they were in to avoid it. It is to be hoped that the damage done by the storm will not amount to as much as might be supposed from the rumors which reached us in connection with it.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 25.

The rumors circulating here to-day of the loss of the excursion steamer *Kent* proves to have been unfounded.

The National Saengerbund.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 26.

The Saengerbund Hall was again crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city. Thousands listened outside, unable to gain admittance. The torch-light procession last night was a splendid affair, reaching far into the small hours. The performances this evening were received with great enthusiasm.

Indianapolis has been designated as the place for the next annual meeting. Preparations are making to entertain the musical societies at the Fair ground to-morrow.

Capt. PHIL. RICHARDSON, one of our oldest steamboat men, died yesterday of apoplexy.

TENNESSEE.

Conservative Union Convention.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 26.

A large and enthusiastic Convention of the Conservatives of Western Tennessee was held here to-day, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. JACKSON's statue and the stand were decorated with National flags. Stirring speeches were made by Gen. PHIL. GLENN, the Chairman; Hon. L. C. HAYNES, Gen. CHALMERS and others. Resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing JOHNSON, adhering to the Union under the Constitution; setting forth the inevitable ruin that would follow if the Radicals succeed in the Fall elections.

Mercury 95. River falling slowly. Business very dull.

TEXAS.

Conservative Union Convention.

NEVA SOTO, Texas, Thursday, July 26.

A Conservative Union Convention was held here to-day, with ASHBEL SMITH, President of the House, presiding. The State was fully represented. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed from both, the original Secessionist and Anti-Secessionist Parties.

Resolutions were adopted accepting and approving the objects of the Philadelphia Union Convention, and declairing that unmistakable evidence exists that a plot and conspiracy are on foot by the Radicals of Texas to falsify and defame the people of that State before Northern people by representing us as hostile to the Government and Constitution of the United States, as vindictive and violent toward Northern citizens and adherents of the Federal Union during the late war, and oppressive toward the freed people among us. We pronounce these charges, severally and collectively, false and malicious, made to inflame and embitter the North against Texas, and to prevent the restoration of regular government, harmony and good order, and to obtain political rule and power of defence against the choice and will of the great mass of Texans. We invoke the Northern people of every party to give no credence to falsehoods only calculated to mislead them, to wrong us, to provoke dissension and prolong sectional ill-feeling.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the people of Texas is due and is hereby tendered to President JOHNSON for the wisdom and magnanimity whereby he has endeavored to reëstablish the Federal Union.

MISSOURI.

Letter from Gov. Fletcher.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 26.

GOV. FLETCHER has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the State Central Committee of Missouri, urgently recommending the appointment of thoroughly Radical delegates to the Southern Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia in September next.

Libel Suits—Gen. Blair vs. the Missouri Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 26.

Gen. BLAIR has commenced a suit for libel against the Missouri *Democrat*, for publishing a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, stating that facts would soon be published showing that BLAIR had appropriated silver ware and china to his own private uses, while with the army in South Carolina. He has also brought a similar suit against JAMES LINDSEY, of Iron County, for publishing a letter charging him with cotton stealing while in the army. Damages to the amount of $100,000 are claimed in each suit.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 26.

The Democratic Convention for the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio was held at Piqua yesterday, and delegates to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia were chosen. The nomination of a candidate for Congress was postponed.

The Union Convention of the Hillsboro (Ohio) District renominated R. W. CLARK for Congress yesterday.

The Louisiana Convention of 1864.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 26.

The Secretary of State has received to-day a proclamation from the Governor, calling the Convention of 1864, and ordering an election to fill vacancies. The proclamation was sent from the country.

Gov. Wells's Proclamation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 26.

Gov. WELLS' proclamation calls for an election on the 3d of September of members of the Constitutional Convention of 1864, in the unrepresented parishes of the Commonwealth. The proclamation will be promulgated on Saturday.

The National Union Convention Wigwam.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 26.

The Wigwam for the accommodation of the Grand National Union Convention is already in process of construction, on Broad and Wallace streets. It will be a monster in size, covering the whole block, and having three main entrances.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Base Ball at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, July 26.

The base-ball match between the Sophomores of Yale and Harvard, to-day, resulted in favor of the Yale Club. Score, 36 to 33.

There are several entries for the regatta to-morrow, and the four-oared race promises to be hotly contested.

Cricket at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 26.

The match between the St. George and Boston Cricket Clubs was resumed to-day. The result was,

BOSTON CLUB.

First innings	35
Second innings	65
Total	100

ST. GEORGE CLUB, OF NEW-YORK.

First innings	24
Second innings	52
Total	76

The Boston club were thus victorious by twenty-four runs. This match was played by the first eleven of both clubs.

The match between the second eleven was commenced this afternoon. One inning was played, Boston scoring 87. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

Hartford Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, July 26.

The race to-day between *Fanny Allen*, *Mountain Maid* and *Stonewall Jackson*, for $1,000, was won by *Fanny Allen*. *Stonewall Jackson* was withdrawn. Time, 2:34¼, 2:30¼, 2:33¼, 2:33, 2:35¼.

Acquitted—Disappearance of Capt. E. F. Denton.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 26.

DOBLER, who was charged with a rape on his little daughter, has been honorably acquitted.

Capt. E. F. DENTON, formerly Federal Commissary of Subsistence, now a merchant at Murfreesboro, left there a week ago last Monday, for Nashville, intending to return the same day. He was seen here after getting off the cars, but has not been heard of since.

Cholera at Tybee.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, July 26.

Twelve deaths and twenty-two new cases of cholera have occurred since yesterday morning. Sixty-seven deaths in all have taken place entirely among the troops on Tybee Island.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Kearsarge.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 26.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge*, Commander HARRELL, from Lisbon June 11, *via* Fayal the 25th, has arrived here to-day. She has been absent about a year, and has been attached to the European Squadron.

Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 26.

Mexican advices of the 11th inst. report Tuspan still in possession of the Imperialists. On the 11th a French man-of-war was before the town, and the Liberals were actively operating against it.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 26.

Up to noon to-day there were three fresh cases of cholera reported in this city, one of which proved fatal.

City Politics.

The National Union Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, Nineteenth Ward, meet at Abbe's Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Saratoga Convention. This is the first movement of the kind we believe that has taken place in the City thus far.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STABBING AFFRAY ON A CANAL BOAT.—Coroner GOVER yesterday took the *ante-mortem* depositions of OSAMUS CASSLER, who was stabbed on Wednesday by JAMES H. HARRINGTON on board the canal-boat *Irving Mills*, lying at Pier No. 5 North River. According to CASSLER's depositions, he was employed by HARRINGTON, who is Captain of the boat, as a hand, and was paid by him on Wednesday, but he refused to pay the balance. CASSLER went with him to the office of the boat for the purpose of collecting the money, and recover $3. On returning to the boat a quarrel ensued, when the Captain ordered CASSLER to leave the boat, but not being able to do so as quick as he liked, HARRINGTON stabbed CASSLER in the left breast. Witness left the boat so as to serve the Captain from arrest, but could only reach the dock. Witness was intoxicated at the time. Mrs. JANE HARRINGTON, wife of the accused, testified that the wounded man had come down to the boat after being paid off, and annoyed the witness and her daughter, when her husband came and ordered CASSLER out, who threatened to kill the Captain. SARAH A. WARREN, daughter of the last witness corroborated her testimony, after which the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. HARRINGTON is under arrest, awaiting the result of the injuries.

DEATH FROM DRINKING STRONG TEA.—Coroner GOVER yesterday held an inquest on the body of ALEXINA JACKSON, a child 3 years and 11 months old, who died from the effects of having drunk a large quantity of strong black tea. It appears that the child, who was on a visit to Mrs. THOMAS, at No. 20 Minetta-lane, was left alone in a room for some time, and during that time partook of the tea, which was on the stove. On the return of Mrs. THOMAS the child was quite ill, and though medical aid was promptly procured, she died in a short time. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

FIRE-ALARMS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—On and after the 28th inst., the fire-bells down town will also ring for up-town alarms. Heretofore the down-town bells rung for no alarm beyond Fourteenth-street. They will now ring for fires as far up as Seventy-ninth-street. The Thirty-third and Fifty-first-street bell-towers will ring for both down and up-town fires. The Yorkville bell will be rung for all fires as far north as Fourteenth-street. The Mount Morris bell in Harlem will ring for fires as far north as Eighty-fourth-street.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—JAMES CORNELIUS, a fireman on board the steamer *Edward Everett*, was yesterday crushed to death by being caught in the machinery of the steamer while oiling the crank. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Deceased was 21 years of age and a native of this City.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, residing with his parents at No. 542 Pearl-street, was run over by a truck in Washington-street and badly injured. The boy was taken to the Hospital and the driver arrested.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bellona, from London and Havre—Mr. and Mrs. Wright and two children, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Geo. Holman, Mr. A. Wolf, Mr. W. Weller, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Klinchner, W. Karz, S. Marcel, Carl Ummenkater, S. Rodelheimer, N. Schinwalker, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and 8 children, E. Fowler, Kate Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Steickberg, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Ruper, Mr. J. Collier, Mr. G. Manesteralte, J. Stern, E. Hersche, N. Preial, A. Attinger, Jos. Slein, D. Meiger, and 387 in the steerage.

JULY 26—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—R. R. Hathornwaite, S. W. Leatham, Mrs. Fowkes and child, Dr. D. Doran, H. Hughes, S. P. Kerr and lady, George Trist, and 508 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 51 | Sun sets...... 7 21 | Moon rises... 6 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 15 | Gov. Island. 8 04 | Hell Gate.... 9 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 26.

Cleared.

Steamships J. W Everman, Tuttle, Brazos, Texas; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Flambeau, Alexander, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, J. Hand; G. H. Stout, Lord, Alexandria, J. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Barks Parthian, (Br.,) Osborn, Rio Janeiro, G. T. Dikeman; Tai Lee, (Hamb.,) Wolff, London via Wilmington, N. C., Sloman & Edye; Emma & Carl, (Prus.,) Voss, Falmouth for orders; Ed. Hill, (Br.,) Kirby, Nuevitas, T. S. Owens; Czarina, (Br.,) Leavy, Frankfort, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs G. W. Barter, Lee, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Thos. Owen, Butterfield, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; T. A. Darrell, (Br.,) Avery, Havana, N. W. Russell & Co.; J. W. John, (Br.,) McQueen, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Laura, (Br.,) Leonard, London, Baetjer & De Vertu; Hermes, (Br.,) Blarkert, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss; Toyle, (Br.,) Ray, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co; Markland, (Br.,) Harding, Halifax, J. L. Overton; Doctor, (Br.,) Edwards, Liverpool, McCully & Marsh; Sunny Side, (Br.,) Tevcotdale, Cork for orders, McCully & Marsh; Cacique, (Braz.,) Cintra, Rio Grand de Sul, J. Bento & Co.

Schooners Gen. Meade, Dinsmore, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Pacific, Briggs, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Charles Thompson, Brewster, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Mary Emma, Godfrey, Norfolk, Va., N. B. Chase & Co.; Quickstep, Davis, Wilmington, Del., Rackett & Co.

Sloop Emily, Hayden, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 11, Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 517 passengers to the National Steam Navigatio Co. Experienced light westerly breezes during greater part of the voyage. July 11, off the Skerries, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound in. 12th, off Tuskar, passed steamship Queen, bound E. 17th, lat. 48 51, lon. 28 12, passed a steamship, supposed the Pennsylvania, bound E. 18th lat. 47 41, lon. 38 19, exchanged signals with Norw. ship Roska, bound E. 21st, passed a Fr. bark at anchor on the Banks of Newfoundland. 23d, lat. 42, lon. 56, exchanged signals with ship Adventure, bound W.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London July 8, Havre 11th, with mdse. and 404 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. July 24, lat. 42, lon. 63, passed steamship Louisiana, bound W.

Steamship Trade Wind, Doane, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to W. C. Remsen. July 25, saw a large propeller ashore at "Hareysloot" Inlet, apparently not long in that situation.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Rockland and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Lackawana, Parrish, Virginia, with melons, &c., to Duryea & Hyde.

Steamtug Gladiator, Hazzard, Philadelphia.

Ship Tyro, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Cardiff 46 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Charles Poole, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Sherman, Sagua July 11, with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. July 22, in a dense fog, went ashore at Great Egg Harbor, and was gotten off by Capt. J. Townsend, of the Coast Wrecking Co., on the 25th. Vessel leaking badly.

Brig Caroline, (of Boston,) Perkins, Bordeaux 37 ds., with mdse. to Daniel Draper. Had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Abstainer, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Boston,) Adams, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. May, (Br.,) Bissett, Dorchester, N. B., with stone to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Warren, George's Banks, with halibut to T. W. Booth.

Schr. Christiana, Bebee, George's Banks, with halibut to J. B. Miller.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Turner, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Hartford.
Schr. Adrian, Emery, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Union, Averill, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Haytian, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Senator, Faulklin, Boston.
Schr. Union, Dennison, Huntington.
BELOW—Ship Calhoun.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 26—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; barks Edward Everett, from Baltimore; Andes, from Philadelphia; brigs Cyprus, from Cienfuegos; Chesapeake, from Newburgh.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander Marshall—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, 32 ds. out, July 6, lat. 42, lon. 44.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of
REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.
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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

MINGO BEER AND SARSAPARILLA
ARE FREE FROM ACIDS AND POISONS.
Hotels, grocers and druggists keep it.
MARSHALL & CO., No. 182 Thompson-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 481, July 26, 1866.
56, 53, 42, 28, 67, 13, 61, 74, 29, 33, 44, 22, 30.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 482, July 26, 1866.
20, 38, 78, 7, 49, 53, 19, 75, 31, 27, 65, 4, 26, 68, 37.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 351, July 26, 1866.
35, 45, 10, 71, 2, 41, 40, 73, 51, 9, 75, 15, 32.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 352, July 26, 1866.
54, 56, 77, 15, 24, 8, 75, 63, 16, 52, 46, 7, 10, 5, 58.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
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